

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919

Twenty-Four
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 203

SOCIALIST PAPERS SEIZED IN RAID ARE ORDERED USED

New York Court Sets Aside the
Rand School Writ—Effort
to Organize Workers in Many
Parts of the World Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The joint legislative committee on Seditious Activities in New York State, of which Senator Clayton R. Lusk is chairman, won a point yesterday when Justice McAvoy vacated the temporary writ of prohibition which he issued on Wednesday restraining the committee from making use of papers taken in the recent raid made under search warrant upon the Rand School of Social Science. At a hearing in the Supreme Court yesterday, at which counsel for the Rand school requested that the temporary writ be made permanent, counsel for the committee showed that the writ had been granted under provisions of the code of civil procedure of 1912, which had been so amended in 1913 that the judge is without jurisdiction to issue ex parte writs of prohibition.

James H. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, appearing as a witness before the committee, testified concerning the activities of radicals in the ranks of organized labor, said that in 1889 the socialist element completely wrecked one of the strongest labor organizations in the country. Ever since the American Federation of Labor was formed, he said, the radicals had tried to disrupt it, and to sow dissension in the ranks, but at the last convention they had failed signally when a resolution favoring the soviet form of government was overwhelmingly defeated.

Trades Invaded

Mr. Holland said that the radicals had broken in wherever they had found it possible, but had not succeeded in getting into the building trades, longshoremen, and a number of other organizations, that had been fairly successful in the garment trades and among the furriers, boot and shoe makers, machinists, and hotel and restaurant employees. The garment workers, he said, had been split, not by their own members, but by outsiders. In response to a question from A. E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, he said he would submit a list of organizations affected by radical propaganda, but that he did not care to make it public. He gave the committee the name of a member of the International Hotel Workers Association, who, he said, had openly advocated the overthrow of the United States Government.

The I. W. W., he continued, had taken an active part in industrial disturbances in New York State, particularly in the molders' strike in Ulster.

The radicals had tried to force soviet doctrines down his own throat, he said. As for the 900,000 members of the Labor organizations in this State, he estimated that there were not more than 60,000 or 70,000 allied with radical organizations, while many of those did not hold radical ideas, but were forced to join in order to keep their jobs.

Aliens Influenced

Of the 25,000 who might have been won over from conservative bodies during the last three years, probably not more than 30 per cent were American citizens, and many were so by naturalization. The majority of this membership he described as composed of farmers, Jews, Italians, Spaniards, and other aliens, with Russian Jews predominating.

The Women's Trade Union League Mr. Holland characterized as at present "practically only a tail to the socialist kite," really not a trades union, but holding a charter as a fraternal organization, without voice or vote of the American Federation of Labor. The great majority of its members were not trades workers, but uplifters, and it received support from outside sources. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Miss Mary Dreier were mentioned as contributors. It had been used more for politics than anything else, and had been issuing some socialist propaganda of late.

Violence Advocated

Mr. Holland had frequently heard radicals advocate seizure of this government, not by vote, but by revolution, and had heard sabotage advocated by the speakers at the Central Federated Union. He said dictatorship of the proletariat was preached daily, and the expected revolution was not characterized as bloodless.

The socialist people have never represented labor, but they have labor," he continued, adding that the great majority of working people in the United States were good American citizens first of all, and not followers of the Russian Soviet Government.

state branch of the American Federation of Labor had always been loyal to the government.

Remedy Proposed

Speaking of the present shipping strike, Mr. Holland said that the Atlantic coast seamen's association was quite conservative, and was a strong supporter of the United States Government.

Most of the trades, outside of the needle trade, he said, looked upon bolshevism as a huge joke, and he believed that if publicity were denied the Bolshevik movement would soon pass away of starvation, as notoriety is their food. Ninety per cent of them, he declared, were moral cowards.

Mr. Holland was convinced that the time is coming when the working people of the United States will have a Labor Party of their own, and that it will not be controlled by Bolshevik or Socialists.

Work Among Negroes

To indicate that its editorial policy was favorable to the I. W. W., Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, read excerpts from an editorial appearing in the July, 1919, issue of the Messenger, a radical publication for Negroes, of which A. Philip Randolph, Chandler Owen, and A. W. Dominguez are listed as editors. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Owen were said by Mr. Stevenson to be instructors at the Rand School of Social Science. This editorial advocated the establishment of One Big Union of all the working classes of the world, under the I. W. W., which should be sufficiently powerful to bring about an industrial democracy of the world, and urged Negroes to join in this movement.

Organization of marine transportation workers by the I. W. W. was shown by a number of letters identified by Henry Grunewald, detective in charge of the recent raid on I. W. W. headquarters, 27 East Fourth Street, which Mr. Stevenson offered as evidence of an intensive campaign to get all marine workers into line in order to tie up transportation, which they defined "as the keystone of the industrial system."

These letters stated that an attempt was being made to establish an international marine transport workers' union and that favorable responses had already been received from Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Spain, Ireland, Holland and other countries. In this correspondence, an appeal was made for funds to organize Finnish seamen. Also one to Russian Bolshevik and soviet workers, who were told that this was the only revolutionary union of its kind, and that no good Russian rebel should belong to any other. Notice was also given of an attempt to interest syndicalist organizations in Scandinavian countries.

Another letter spoke of a few good things being done in Providence, pointing out a drive of the I. W. W., and proposed plans for organization of Boston port workers.

To Control Industries

The proposed "international revolutionary union" it was stated, would be the best means of overpowering the capitalist class, and thus obtaining control of industry.

I. W. W. letters addressed to Finnish, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Irish and other workers, urged the organization of all classes of marine workers, including longshoremen, stevedores, firemen, boatmen, and truckmen handling marine freight, and the capture of this federation for the revolutionary element. A letter written by one William O'Brien of Liberty Hall, Dublin, Ireland, urged so close a union of the workers of the United States, Ireland and other countries, that a member of the union could pay his dues wherever he might be. This letter further stated that the purposes of American and Irish workers were identical, "to fight the everyday battles, and finally take over the industry."

Letters from various South American countries, Mexico and from Europe, spoke of the I. W. W. propaganda being carried on.

A telegram from the Marine Transport Workers Union, in convention, addressed, May 29, 1919, to William B. Haywood, in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, offered aid and financial support to bring about the liberation of all class war prisoners. At the close of the morning session, Alexander L. Korko, Assistant District Attorney, announced that Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan of the bomb squad, and Sergeant Cornelius Brown, had been assigned to cooperate with the committee in its investigation, and that Sergeant Brown would henceforth attend all sessions of the committee.

NO GERMAN-JAPANESE TREATIES AVAILABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the Department of State, it was indicated that there are no treaties, secret or public, negotiated between Japan and Germany during the war, known to officials of the department. The request of the United States Senate for such treaties, consequently, cannot be complied with. Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was the author of the resolution which requested the treaties.

ANATOLIA QUESTION BEING CONSIDERED

Supreme Council of Allies Hears
Premier of Greece on Subject
—Reparation to Be Made by
Germany for Berlin Incident

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Supreme Council of the Allies yesterday heard Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, who explained the Greek standpoint regarding the conditions of occupation of Anatolia by the Greeks. Mr. Venizelos showed his customary moderation and also his anxiety to maintain harmonious relations between the Greeks and their neighbors, the Italians. It is, therefore, considered probable that this question will be settled to the satisfaction of all without friction.

The Council also heard the Commission for Execution of the Peace Treaty, which reported as to the German evacuation of territories where plebiscites have been ordered, namely, Pomerania, Silesia, Schleswig and Danzig. It is believed that the Council will decide the question of these evacuations—that is, if the Germans evacuate Silesia before the plebiscite. In fact, this evacuation was never in doubt for a moment, but the Germans expressed a desire to confer directly with the Poles, and the conclusions of the Supreme Council are opposed to this wish.

The peace commission of the French Chamber has finished its examination of the Saar question and will hear Mr. Clemenceau today on the subject of guarantees for executing the treaty. Baron Kurt von Lersner, president of the German delegation at Versailles, has sent Mr. Clemenceau an autograph letter expressing the German Government's regret for the Berlin incidents culminating in the assassination of the French sergeant and announcing his government's readiness to make the necessary reparation. Marshal Foch has been charged with the task of demanding satisfaction from the German authorities, as diplomatic relations have not yet been reestablished.

Questions Concerning Asia Minor

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, appeared before the Inter-Allied Council today to discuss questions concerning Asia Minor. A decision was reached by the council to insert a clause in the Austrian treaty providing that Italy may have the privilege within five years, if she so desires, to have the Austrians build railways at Italy's expense through the Reschen and Predil passes, the profits accruing from the railways to go to Italy.

It was also decided by the council that a British officer shall direct the plebiscite in Schleswig, as the British Navy is playing the most important part in enforcing treaty conditions there. The French will direct the carrying out of the treaty terms on the west Polish frontier.

Regulation of Belgo-Dutch Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Council of Five has decided that the commission charged with the regulation of the Belgo-Dutch question shall meet on July 29th. Figaro understands the Allied Supreme Council, on Mr. Clemenceau's proposal, entrusted Tommaso Tittoni, Italy's Foreign Minister, with the task of finding a basis for reconciling present differences between Greece and Bulgaria over certain disputed points.

Revictualing of Austria

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(Havas).—The Austrian peace delegation has sent a request to the Supreme Council of the Allies that the revictualing of Austria, which was interrupted on July 7, be resumed and continued throughout August and September.

The German peace mission has sent the council a memorandum asking information concerning the allied mission which has arrived at Memel.

Allied Discussions at Versailles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A German wireless message reports that the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is stating that the Allies conducted discussions at Versailles in a very conciliatory form. The standpoint that the peace treaty conditions must be strictly fulfilled was insisted upon, especially those for the supply of the necessary workmen for rebuilding the occupied territory.

It was proposed to use groups of 500 to 1000 men which could be housed in barracks, and the French put forward the view that the German Government must do everything to hold the German people to the work. The French also claim that workmen should be secured compulsorily if they do not volunteer for the work. In the foreground of French demands is that for continuance of supply of cattle, dyes, and coal.

Commissioner for Occupied Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the German Foreign Office has notified Mr. Clemenceau that Geheimrat Starck, former government president in Cologne, has been appointed im-

perial Commissioner for the occupied territory. He will be responsible for all intercourse with the allied commission in Cologne in which France, England, the United States, and Belgium have each one member.

A second note announces the formation of a commission for the transfer of the districts of Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium and for dealing with the question of administration of the Saar district.

The telegraph between Versailles and Berlin has been stopped on several occasions since Monday evening.

High Commissioner in Armenia

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Col. William Haskell, U.S.A., who recently was appointed high commissioner for the four great powers in Armenia, departed for Armenia on Sunday to take up his duties, says the Petit Parisien today.

Plans for Plebiscite in Upper Silesia

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(Associated Press).—The Americans as well as others of the peace delegations seem confident that difficulties between the Poles and the Germans can be adjusted so as to hold the plebiscite in Upper Silesia without the necessity of using foreign military forces. Plans for the plebiscite are being perfected rapidly.

All German and Polish soldiers will leave the district peaceably, according to present indications, and enable the Allies to organize a local police force sufficiently strong to insure proper conduct of the balloting.

The United States as well as the other powers, it is said, has expressed in the Supreme Council meetings a willingness to send troops to Upper Silesia if necessary. The delegates generally are said to be of the opinion that the Germans are disposed to execute in good faith that part of the treaty terms calling for the evacuation of the Baltic provinces, Upper Silesia, and other parts of Poland occupied by German troops.

ENFORCEMENT ACT WILL BE EFFECTIVE

Prohibition Leaders in United
States House of Representatives
Successfully Withstand
Efforts to Weaken Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House of Representatives yesterday continued its consideration of the bill to provide for the enforcement of war prohibition, with Andrew J. Volstead, Representative from Minnesota, in charge. Efforts were made by the opponents of prohibition to weaken the bill at every point. Technical difficulties were made and resolutions and motions were offered to destroy the effectiveness of the measure. Especially was it sought to ease property owners of penalties for illegal use of property. This failed, however, as did the even more violent assault on the provision that courts might issue injunctions to abate nuisances.

Prohibition Leaders Firm

Speeches were made by the leading anti-prohibition leaders, urging Congress not to surrender trial by jury. Mr. Volstead was twitted with distrusting his fellow citizens so much that he dared not trust his case to them. Champ Clark asked for a reasonable enforcement act, and others insisted that if it was made too drastic and irritating it would defeat its end.

Mr. Volstead, however, refused to abate a jot of his insistence upon the provision of the bill as they served to guarantee the enforcement of the prohibition law, and Allen W. Barkley, Representative from Kentucky, asserted that the bill must have teeth and that one of the sharpest teeth was the provision of the injunction. A. P. Nelson, Representative from Wisconsin, asserted that the country had spoken in no uncertain tone and that Congress was there to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor by proper legal enforcement codes.

Further attempts were made to prevent Congress from defining what was intoxicating, but these, too, were futile.

Fewer District Arrests

In the course of the debate, John G. Cooper, Representative from Ohio, replied to statements made by Julius Kahn, Representative from California, on the floor of the House, a few days before, to the effect that crime had greatly increased in Washington. Mr. Cooper said that Maj. Raymond Pullman, superintendent of police for the District of Columbia, had told him that there had been a decrease in the number of arrests for the first eight months after prohibition went into effect. He gave the following crime records for three years for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1917, crimes committed: 6852; 1918 (eight months prohibition), 5377; 1919 (first year under prohibition), 2511.

In the first 13 days of July, 1918, there were 232 violations of the liquor law and for the first 13 days of July, 1919, under national prohibition, 129. War conditions have brought an increase in crime in Washington as elsewhere, Mr. Cooper admitted, but there were no grounds for the statement that it had risen with prohibition. He also called attention to the fact that Mr. Kahn had included in his figures traffic and medical regulations.

COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT VOTED

Miners at Keswick Meeting De-
cide on Action if Economies in
Coal Industry, Suggested in
Sankey Report, Are Enforced

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The miners' conference at Keswick yesterday carried a resolution urging an amendment of the Income Tax Law to exclude incomes below £250 from taxation, instead of those below £130 as proposed.

The conference also cast an overwhelming vote against the proposal to give the executives of the federation power to call a strike without first obtaining a ballot of the members.

KESWICK, England (Thursday).—The miners' conference decided almost unanimously today to cooperate with the government if it is prepared to undertake to put into operation the economies in the coal industry suggested in the first report of Justice Sankey and to introduce legislation for the nationalization of coal mines.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in his report as chairman of the Coal Commission inquiry, recommended an advance of wages of 2s. per day for colliery workers over 16 years of age, both below and above ground; 1s. per day to those under 16 years; a reduction in the hours of labor underground from eight to seven, with a further reduction subject to the economic position of the industry, from seven to six, after a further period of two years; surface workers' hours to be 4½ hours per week, exclusive of meal times. It was also suggested, as a matter for careful consideration, whether "a 1d. per ton should not at once be collected on coal raised, and applied to improve the housing and amenities of each particular colliery district."

Miners Strike to Secure Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A rearrangement of hours and the fixing of piece rates under the Sankey award is causing acute disturbance in Yorkshire, where the miners have struck to secure a 14.3 per cent advance to pieceworkers. Mass meetings held by branches of the Yorkshire Miners' association yesterday demanded that a pledge of a 14.3 per cent advance to pieceworkers shall be paid subject to the approval of the coal controller and the adoption in West Yorkshire of a method of working hours with Saturday shifts not exceeding six hours.

General Strike Started at Stettin

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—A general strike, accompanied by rioting, has started at Stettin, capital of the Province of Pomerania, Prussia, according to advice from German sources. The strike involves all trades, including harbor transport, gas, water and electric power workers. The object of the strike is to secure abolition of martial law in Pomerania, and other political reforms.

Berlin Strikers Gain No Concessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—Although the traffic strike is now ended, and the tramways and underground railways were running again yesterday, the workers have gained no concessions by the strike, and have sustained a direct loss of 4,000,000 marks. The Communists have thus suffered a defeat, but are already plotting afresh, and are attempting to induce the harvesters to strike. In Pomerania they have succeeded, and the whole Province has been declared in state of siege.

INDEX FOR JULY 18, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 17
Stock Market Quotations.....	17
Yield on Railroad Stocks Large.....	17
Russia Being Slowly Restored.....	17
English Wool Trade Situation.....	17
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	17
Editorials.....	Page 24
Lawyers and the Liberal Trend.....	24
A United China.....	24
The World-Wide Call for Wood.....	24
Canada and Profitmaking.....	24
The New Provoost.....	24
Notes and Comments.....	24
Education.....	Page 22
Pupil-Teachers in New Zealand.....	22
National Union of Teachers' Meeting.....	22
Oxford University Summer Meeting.....	22
Art as Basis for Industry.....	22
A Pioneer in South Africa.....	22
High School Drama Course.....	22
Technical Courses in Shipbuilding.....	22
Education Notes.....	22
General News.....	Page 1
Senate Debates Shantung Decision.....	1
Socialist Papers Ordered Used.....	1
Plan to Extend War Risk Bureau.....	1
Reasons Given for Belfast Speech.....	1
Proposed Public Health Department.....	1
Chinese Tied to Arrange to Sign.....	1
Report Trials of Atrocities in Korea.....	1
Need in Canada for All to Sacrifice.....	1
Air Service Needs Regular Officers.....	1
Bills to Offset High Living Cost.....	1
New York Court's Carfare Decision.....	1
Service-at-Cost System Favored.....	1
Reasons Given for Belfast Speech.....	1
France's Coming Electoral Reform.....	1
Wireless System of Telephoning.....	1
Women Advocate Permanent Peace.....	1
Notes on Current Topics.....	1
New Socialist Phase in France.....	1
Australian Loss in Pacific Trade.....	1
Revision of Army Food Sale Plan.....	1
Asked.....	1

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TREATMENT LEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Gov. E. L. Phillip on Wednesday signed the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act giving the employee the right to elect Christian Science treatment in lieu of medical treatment in any case coming under the provision of the act. The employer is given the privilege of filing written notice with the State Industrial Commission that he elects not to be subject to the provision for Christian Science treatment, but this notice must have been filed previous to any specific case of injury for which compensation is sought.

Many employers, in hearings before the legislative committee, expressed their entire willingness to operate their factories under the provision recognizing Christian Science treatment.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EKATERINBURG LOSS

Town Is an Important Railway
Junction and Position Indicates
That the Bolsheviks Have Ad-
vanced Considerable Distance

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Bolshevik capture of Ekaterinburg is confirmed by a high military authority, who discussed the significance of the event with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The town is an important railway junction but its significance is rather in the fact that it lies on the eastern side of the Ural mountains and thus its capture indicates a considerable advance in depth as well as in frontage on the part of the Bolsheviks, who have also occupied Utkinski and Zlatoust, north and south of Ekaterinburg.

The crossing of the Urals is not regarded in a serious light, as they present no great military obstacle to advancing forces, and Admiral Kolchak's retreat is not regarded as a serious military disaster. The situation might be equally adverse to the Bolsheviks in a short time, so quickly does it change in this area.

General Denikin is the man to watch, says The Monitor informant, as his advance, though now slower, owing to increasing distance from his base, still continues, and the Allies can assist him more easily with supplies and will continue to do so. He has reached the Dnieper River on a front of 100 miles, southwest of Alexandrovsk, and across the river is half way to Kremenchuk from Ekaterinburg.

The Bolshevik claim to have recaptured the latter town is denied in dispatches from General Denikin. All General Denikin's front is showing movement and an encouraging symptom is another advance over ground recaptured by the Bolsheviks in counter-attacks near Kharkoff and Bata-shov. The latter town is again in General Denikin's hands, and, further east, he has crossed the Volga on a 100-mile front between Tsaritsin and Kamishin, taking Biveka, Tharev and Priship. The advance on Astrakhan is evidently at a standstill, but the security of the town is endangered by General Denikin's advance further north which has reached a point 45 miles from the Astrakhan-Saratov railway.

Discussing the Russian situation in its wider aspects, The Christian Science Monitor informant was emphatic there was little prospect of breaking Bolshevik power during the present campaigning season, of which only four months remain, and he was of opinion that General Denikin would advance very little further into the Ukraine, but would take advantage of the Diester to form a defensive line there, while concentrating on the eastern advance toward Astrakhan and on a junction with the Ural Cossacks.

SENATORS CONFER WITH PRESIDENT AT WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Wilson Upholds Shantung
Arrangement, While Republi-
can Speakers on Floor of
Senate Assail Its Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson inaugurated yesterday a new phase of his campaign to get the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant ratified by the Senate. He initiated a series of private conferences at the White House with Republican senators who are not out-and-out opponents of the League of Nations.

The effort on foot apparently is to disregard those Republican leaders classified by the Administration as "irreconcilables," and to win enough members from the opposition to defeat any program of reservations or amendments.

Four Republican senators were invited to see the President privately yesterday. These were Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Le Baron Colt of Rhode Island, Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, and Wesley Jones of Washington. With the exception of Senator Jones, who is out of the city, all those invited saw the President.

The senators invited to see the President today are Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Arthur Capper of Kansas, William S. Kenyon of Iowa, and Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

President's Note to Senators

The formal letter of invitation sent to senators was as follows:

My Dear Sir: Matters of so great a consequence as now under consideration that I would very much appreciate an opportunity to have a talk with you about the treaty and all that it involves. I wonder if it would be possible for you to see me at the White House at (hours varying, of course) Friday afternoon, July 18.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The President discussed with the senators who called on him the Shantung settlement and Article X of the league, and submitted documents to show how complicated was the situation at Versailles, and how essential it is that every member of the Senate should realize these complications. He indicated to Senator Colt, it is understood, that the Japanese hold on Shantung was in the nature of a mandate, for which Japan would be responsible to the League of Nations. They all reserved judgment and no conversions are reported so far.

While the President was conferring with senators at the White House, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, challenged the supporters of the League of Nations to test the sentiment of the country by providing machinery for a nation-wide vote on that issue. "The sentiment of the people of the United States," he declared, is not ascertained by conferences "behind the doors of the White House."

Senate Calls for Lansing Protest

The Senate unanimously adopted his resolution calling on President Wilson to submit to the Senate the alleged protest made by Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Henry White against the Shantung arrangements. Several senators declared that they have positive proof that such a protest was filed and is a matter of record.

Selden P. Spencer, Republican Senator from Missouri, introduced a resolution expressing the regret of the Senate at the Shantung decision as "threatening the future peace of the world." The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Senate expresses its deep regret at the provisions of the treaty (Sections 156, 157, 158) which transfer to Japan such broad rights and powers and physical possession over the territory and people in the Shantung peninsula of China, as being alike disregarding of the true rights and deep-seated desires of the more than 36,000,000 of Chinese inhabiting the peninsula, unjust to the Republic of China and threatening to the future peace of the world. It is the sincere hope of the United States that this manifest injustice may be speedily reconsidered and remedied."

Urging an appeal to the people and charging that the League to Enforce Peace is spreading false propaganda, the Idaho Senator declared that the "heart of the world" would not be broken by failure on the part of the Senate to ratify this League of Nations. The only people who really want it, he said, are the governing class, the military class, and the international bankers.

"Will any one assert," he asked, "that failure to ratify this treaty will break the hearts of the 400,000,000 people of China, that it will disappoint the 14,000,000 of Central Europe, that it will give concern to the 130,000,000 in Russia, or the hundreds of millions in India and Egypt?"

More Than a Treaty Involved

"There is something more than a treaty involved here; it embodies a scheme which greatly modifies our governmental action with regard to foreign affairs; if it contains unwise modifications of our government, the people are concerned and have a right to be consulted."

"I want to know if the supporters of this proposition will accept the proposal which I make, and get a

real test vote from the people themselves. Such a test vote would not in any way bind the action of the Senate, but it would constitute a test of popular feeling which it is impossible to secure by any other means."

"In case such a test was made," interrupted Charles Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado, "and in case the test was a referendum, would the sentiment be for the League of Nations and the treaty, what would be the attitude of the Senator from Idaho?"

"I can conceive," answered Senator Borah, "of a contingency arising when the Senator from Idaho would have to retire."

"The possibility that the Senator from Idaho would have to retire is one of the reasons why I should dislike such a proposal as he makes," Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio, interjected.

Senator Sherman's Speech

"The Senator from Ohio," Senator Borah shot back, "need not concern himself over this prospect; I represent a highly intelligent community."

Two set speeches were delivered on the floor yesterday, one by Lawrence Y. Sherman, Senator from Illinois, and the other by Senator LeBaron Colt of Rhode Island, both Republicans.

Senator Sherman vigorously assailed the Shantung agreement, declaring that it would make the Mikado a veritable Kaiser of the Far East and alienate the sympathies of the 400,000,000 Chinese from the people of the United States.

"China appeals powerfully to the sympathy and support of the American people. The treaty pending in the Senate is another step in the dismemberment of an ancient empire. This step can be checked either by the United States expressing its emphatic disapproval of Articles 156, 157, and 158, or by an awakening of China from her dream of pacifism. Lacking the power to resist aggression, she has been a victim of repeated spoliation. The Kiaochow leasehold, taken from Germany, together with all the rights appurtenant to it, is the last acquisition of Japan. Why China should be exploited, her territory absorbed in the guise of leaseholds, her port cities dominated by alien powers, her mining and railway rights seized by Japan, does not appear except under the rule of covetous desire coupled with military force. It is a most insidious beginning of the substitution of right for might, which is announced to be the basis of the League of Nations."

"I read the philanthropic assertion that Japan's stern and positive policy toward China has for its aims the protection of Japanese lives and property and the safeguarding of Japan's interests. Japan is obliged, it is urged, to agree that Korea to prevent being crowded off the Asiatic mainland. Her absorption of Korea, her occupation of Manchuria, are indispensable to the growth of Japan. It is argued that if a strong nation like Japan or Great Britain does not observe with a vigilant eye Chinese affairs, powers hostile to these governments will obtain a foothold in China. They, therefore, combine police and commercial rights with which Japan ripened to sovereignty. It is said China is too indifferent or pacifistic to exclude such hostile powers as Germany, or is unable in law to drive them from her borders. This, therefore, it is presumed, justifies Japan and other nations of similar conscience which are found members of the League of Nations to supervise Chinese affairs."

"I read the philanthropic assertion that Japan's stern and positive policy toward China has for its aims the protection of Japanese lives and property and the safeguarding of Japan's interests. Japan is obliged, it is urged, to agree that Korea to prevent being crowded off the Asiatic mainland. Her absorption of Korea, her occupation of Manchuria, are indispensable to the growth of Japan. It is argued that if a strong nation like Japan or Great Britain does not observe with a vigilant eye Chinese affairs, powers hostile to these governments will obtain a foothold in China. They, therefore, combine police and commercial rights with which Japan ripened to sovereignty. It is said China is too indifferent or pacifistic to exclude such hostile powers as Germany, or is unable in law to drive them from her borders. This, therefore, it is presumed, justifies Japan and other nations of similar conscience which are found members of the League of Nations to supervise Chinese affairs."

Fraternal Bond

"There is a community of interest, a fraternal bond, between the Chinese and the people of the United States in this fight. The United States has either been over-reached by more capable diplomats or the indifference of those recreant to their duty. China was the first to respond from the neutral nations to the call of our President against Germany. She trusted our professions, our ideals of free government, our opposition to wars for territorial conquest, and to the new freedom promulgated by the author, on the part of our country, of this treaty. The old maxim, 'Those who trust must suffer most,' is illustrated once more. China, trusting the United States, the Allies, and associated nations at the peace table, finds herself facing another step in the dismemberment of her country. She finds, too, that the United States joins with those who plunder her territory and rob her of people."

"If this does not rouse China and develop a military spirit, she is doomed, unless the United States comes to her rescue. The open door of John Hay, the friendly relations existing for many years, the development of China's resources through the extension of American credits, are all at an end. There is no open door in Shantung. There will be no extension of credit there save as it profits Japan. The excuses made by Japan and her apology aggravate the original injury."

Japan Riving Control

"The mere fact that Japan claims she is the only power sufficiently near to defend China from the covetous hands of other nations lends special significance to this treaty. Under the plea of protection to China, she is riveting Japanese control upon that country in perpetuity. The very argument of necessity is Germany's argument in Belgium and France. Her excuse that there is no other direction in which she can expand makes it impossible to believe Japan ever intends to abandon Shantung or release the seizure of the interests enumerated. The more Japan's necessities are exhibited, the more evident it becomes that those necessities are the supreme law to Japan and not the justice published in the League of Nations. If Japan's great commercial interests are urged, it but strengthens the presumption that Japan will remain where she may have the advantage as against other nations. If it be insisted that Japan is the only independent powerful government within several thousand miles of Peking, it

must be remembered that mere proximity is not now measured by miles, but by swift steamships and wire and wireless communications. Civilization, trade, and friendly relations no longer depend upon mere contiguity. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that Japan is preparing to seize Shantung for permanent occupation. Her history in past affairs justifies this belief. Her practices in relation to other treaties convince the observant that it will be repeated here."

Japan's Promise to Withdraw

"Japan intends, we are told, in a limited time to withdraw from Shantung and return that country to the Chinese. In every instance in which Japan has planted herself on the continent of Asia under a promise to occupy temporarily she has made that occupancy permanent. In not a single case, whether by treaty, lease, mere promise, or otherwise, has she withdrawn from occupied territory, nor did she intend to when she entered, nor will she ever do so if left to her own devices."

"Everywhere in this country the League of Nations is referred to as the basis of permanent peace. There is no peace in justice. Japan will brook no equal rights in China with any other power. Like Germany, her sphere must be universal and exclusive. She will have not only preferential rights outside of Shantung, but exclusive rights in this gateway to the Pacific. The United States will find the open door closed in her face. The great strategic and economic advantages will pass to Japan. Not even peace in China will result. Resentment must inevitably be bred against Japan. Civil commotion and revolution will be the natural result. Instead of preventing future wars, this article of the treaty will inevitably involve the world in a future war at no distant time."

"Whether Shantung becomes, under Article 10, a part of the territorial boundaries of Japan depends on the interpretation of the council of the league. The community of interests in preserving the existing status in Asia will tend to lead Great Britain and Japan to interpret this article alike. If China should appeal to arms to restore her lost province, we likely will find ourselves in the disagreeable position of making war with Japan to vindicate her right to keep it. Our undertaking to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity of Japan will have an unpleasant ending."

"Prearranged Conspiracy"

"Article 10 and the portion of the treaty relating to Shantung are twin brothers of a common iniquity. They speak the language of a joint outrage and bear all the evidence of deliberate prearranged conspiracy. 'I regret not to be able to accept the splendid dreams generated by the League of Nations. I believe our thoughts to that denial. Its refusal is not mere sentiment; it will result in the strong arm and disciplined military forces of our people. 'We have denied Japan the right of immigration for her subjects. It has been repeatedly alluded to during the Peace Conference of Paris by representatives of that Nation. The equality constantly proclaimed in the League logically directs Japan's thoughts to that denial. Its refusal has sunk deep into their sensibilities. It is a wound to their pride. We are vulnerable in the Philippines. Our great friend lies beyond in the people of the Chinese Republic.'"

Senator Colt's Address

Senator Colt, in his address, supposed a League of Nations to end wars, but did not go on recording reservations. He said in part: "There is no other conceivable solution of this great problem of preventing war except along the lines of closer union of the family of nations based upon the principle of cooperation of federation. Not to try this experiment would leave the world in the same condition of international anarchy as it was before the war—a world divided into jealous and competing national units, fully armed and dominated by the spirit of an aggressive nationalism. It is this form of nationalism which leads to war, and the only way to overcome this obstacle to peace and to install the reign of law among nations is through international cooperation. This does not mean the surrender of true nationalism. There is no antagonism between true nationalism and an internationalism which would subordinate the reign of law for the reign of force."

"The League of Nations presents itself in a double aspect, first, the league is absolutely necessary to secure the present peace of the world by the enforcement of the terms of peace, and, second, having accomplished this momentous task, it is also necessary to maintain the future peace of the world."

Problem Facing United States

"The question whether America should become a member of the league in order to meet present world conditions turns primarily upon the question whether we shall become jointly responsible for the enforcement of terms of peace or whether we shall follow our traditional policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Europe and notify the Allies, as we did the European nations upon signing the treaty of Algiers in 1906, that we can assume no obligation or responsibility for the enforcement of the terms of peace. If, however, we believe that it would be dishonorable to withdraw from Europe at this time, in this critical hour when the whole world is in a turmoil, the United States should certainly remain in the league during this world settlement and until peace and order are restored. And if it should be found that this association of free nations is not accompanied by all the terrible consequences which its enemies predict, and that it really is a preventive of war, we could then decide to continue our membership in the league."

Two Courses Open

"The great international problem which confronts the world is the sub-

stitution of the reign of law for the reign of force in international disputes. This alone will prevent war. I have always believed that this could be brought about only through an association of nations working together on the principle of cooperation. I am, therefore, in favor of the principles embodied in the League of Nations. This does not mean that I have reached a decision that the league should be ratified in the precise words in which it is now presented. "This was a world war, and this situation necessitates a world settlement through the League of Nations. America cannot divorce the league from the peace treaty. There are only two courses open to us; we can remain in the league and become responsible for the enforcement of the terms of peace, or we can quit Europe and notify the Allies that our responsibility is at an end. But, if it is unthinkable for us to desert England, France, and Italy, when the world is in chaos, we must become a member of the league as providing the only machinery for the restoration of peace and order."

Arbitration and Armaments

"So with regard to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Everything done heretofore in this line has been on the voluntary principle. No doubt many disputes have been adjusted by arbitration, and America has taken the lead of other nations in this peaceful method of settling international differences and in entering into arbitration treaties. Still no method has hitherto prevailed, which compelled nations to submit their disputes to some form of arbitration or investigation and report before going to war. This method at least causes delay and gives time for discussion and the cooling down of the passions. The provisions of the league with respect to arbitration or investigation and report have been criticized as not strong enough, but they clearly will tend to prevent war. No member of the league is likely to violate these provisions and suffer the penalty of economic boycott or possible armed intervention by the other members of the league."

"As to disarmament, the machinery provided by the league will undoubtedly bring about such a reduction of armaments that they will no longer prove a menace to international peace."

Treaty-Making Power

"As to the general objection that the league creates a superstate and hence is destructive of our independence and sovereignty, I am unable to see the force of the arguments in support of this proposition. A superstate cannot be formed when every material power that is exercised by the league requires the unanimous consent of the executive council or of the delegates. By reason of this provision and the provision of retirement from the league upon giving two years' notice, the league is more in the nature of a voluntary association. "Nor am I impressed with the constitutional objections. The Supreme Court has never held a treaty unconstitutional. The treaty-making power under the Constitution is of the broadest character, and it includes everything that is properly covered by the term 'treaty' and is not in conflict with some express provision of the Constitution."

Senator Lodge's Statement

Chairman Says Committee Has No Power to Summon President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issued a statement last night, in which he declared that no committee of Congress has any right whatever to summon the President of the United States to appear before it. He asserted that the committee would gladly receive any communication that the President might desire to make to the Foreign Relations Committee, but that the committee does not expect the President to appear. The statement issued by the Massachusetts Senator is as follows:

"There seems to be in the press a great deal of misunderstanding about the President desiring to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations. No committee of Congress has any right, or ought to have any right, to summon the President of the United States before them, and no suggestion has been made that they should do so. The ground which Madison took, that he could not receive officially a committee of the Senate because the Senate was an independent and coordinate branch, and the dealings of the President with the Senate must be with the Senate as a whole, so far as I know, has never been departed from, and it has always seemed to me the absolutely correct ground."

"The President, of course, has not asked to appear before the committee, who, it is needless to say, would receive him with the utmost respect. I feel sure the President approves the unbroken rule as to the relations between the President and the Senate formulated by Mr. Madison."

"The Committee on Foreign Relations, of course, would be only too glad to receive any communication the President might see fit to make to them. They have already asked him, in the recognized manner, for certain papers which they desire, and those will no doubt be received as soon as practicable. The stage has not yet been reached for examining anybody before the committee, as the reading of the treaty has not yet been completed."

"It is well to remember that under the rules of the Senate the President has the power to convene the Senate at any place he pleases, and that the Senate is bound to go to that place and hear any communication that he desires to make. Our rules also provide for the President coming and sitting with the Senate in executive session."

REASONS GIVEN FOR BELFAST SPEECH

Sir Edward Carson Says Purpose Was to Let It Be Known Ulster Would Not Be Forced Under a Dublin Parliament

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(Canadian Press)—Sir Edward Carson, in an interview today, gave his reasons for his recent speech at Belfast, which was the cause of a lively debate in the House of Commons yesterday. He did not take part in the debate.

"Consider this de Valera campaign in America which is being conducted against the integrity of the British Empire by people who were our enemies all through the war," he said. "It is being utilized, both on the other side of the Atlantic and on this, with the obvious end of browbeating Ulster and forcing her under some sort of Dublin parliament. Now, remember that throughout the war Ulster men and women were the foremost of the King's subjects in devoting themselves and their substance to the support of the Empire, and to fighting the battle for liberty and justice."

"I know well how bitter they feel at the suggestion that their reward should be to be handed over to their enemies; and I spoke as I did in order to let it be known clearly that Ulster will not stand it."

References Criticized as Tactless

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Sir Edward Carson's speech on Saturday has brought the Ulster leader under the lash of the newspapers of all parties, primarily on account of his references to the United States, which are criticized as tactless and calculated to breed bad blood between the two nations; and, secondly, because he reiterated his old threat to call out the Ulster Volunteers to resist any attempt to place the Home Rule Act in operation.

The Labor organs are not slow to point out how such incitement to "direct action" could be improved upon in the industrial field for securing political ends. The Liberal pro-Irish papers are equally quick to point out that in point of tactics there is no difference between "King de Valera" and "King Carson."

The matter came up in the House of Commons tonight when the Speaker gave John Robert Clynes, Laborite, permission to move adjournment of the House for the purpose of challenging the government to set the law in motion against Sir Edward Carson for a speech inciting to violence and endangering the safety of the realm. Mr. Clynes said there were many poor illiterate men now in prison for saying less harmful things than Sir Edward had said. It was the government's duty to see that the law was equitably enforced.

Mr. Clynes described Sir Edward Carson as the "arch-apostle of direct action" and Lord Hugh Cecil and other Unionist members condemned his remarks as indefensible.

The Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, declared that the allegation that Sir Edward Carson's speeches incited to a breach of the law and violence had broken down. There was nothing in the speech in question upon which it was possible to found legal proceedings. The passage referring to the calling out of volunteers was hypothetical and did not involve depriving Ulster people of their rights as British subjects, and this nobody proposed to do.

However much the speech might be regretted at a time like this, there was no law which could be set in motion, as no offense had been committed.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Debate continued in the House of Commons until midnight over Sir Edward Carson's recent Belfast speech.

The Attorney-General made a defense of the government's inability to take action and obtain a sufficient majority to defeat the motion of John Clynes, Laborite, for prosecution of Sir Edward.

"Until we have a government that will deal with this privileged rebel and put him where better men have been put," said Mr. Clynes, regarding Carson, "there will be no check to the perilous drift of opinion toward the rejection of parliamentary authority."

Question of Peace Day Recognition

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—All grades of officials of the city corporation have signed a memorial to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, asking him not to recognize July 19, Peace Day, as a holiday, on the ground that "a state of war exists between the British Government and the Irish people, and the latter do not desire to participate in peace celebrations."

QUESTIONS BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England, (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, announced that Marshal Poch will attend the London peace celebration on Saturday. Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that no naval review will be held at Spithead this summer, and when questioned regarding the Prince of Wales' Canadian visit, said that the Prince will embark in H. M. S. Renown on Aug. 5 and will visit St. John's, Newfoundland, proceeding thence in a light cruiser to St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax and Quebec.

Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, when asked whether it was intended to allow the present ruler of Afghanistan to re-

tain his throne, said that the Amer had asked for an armistice and that it was hoped that peace negotiations would be opened shortly. The British object was to secure the frontiers against any unprovoked attack and they did not intend to express an opinion as to what Afghanistan's future should be.

H. W. Foster announced that the censorship, including cable censorship, will be abolished as from mid-July 23-24.

Mr. Bonar Law, who stated that the government intended to deal with the reconstruction of the Cabinet but who could give no date, had to answer a series of questions regarding Ireland. Replying to three concerning Sir Edward Carson's Ulster speech, he said that law officers had been consulted and had advised that there was no ground on which the government could take action in the matter.

Legislation Against Profiteering Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—C. A. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary of the Food Ministry, addressing a meeting of the consumers' council today, advocated the enactment of legislation in Great Britain such as already existed in the colonies and America to protect the public against profiteering by individuals and great trade combinations.

Victory Bonds Total £265,000,000

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the recent issue of the funding loan amounted to £274,000,000. The Victory bonds issued amounted to £265,000,000. The total conversion of old issues to new was £189,000,000, making a grand total of £708,000,000 for the loan.

KING RECEIVES THE COMMANDER OF R-34

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Brig.-Gen. Edward P. Maitland, representative of the British Air Ministry on the British dirigible R-34, who kept his log on the round trip that was recently successfully completed across the Atlantic, and Maj. G. H. Scott, who was in command of the airship, were received by the King today and gave him an account of their experience in crossing the Atlantic. The King was deeply interested in their account of the journey and heartily congratulated both on the safe termination of their plucky undertaking.

New Rome-London Aeroplane Record

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—New records for European airplane flights were established yesterday when an aeroplane piloted by Lieut. F. Brackpapa, and carrying Lieutenant Bonaccini, arrived at Croydon, England, from Rome. The flight from Rome to Paris was made in seven hours, and from Paris to England in 1½ hours.

Raynham's Machine Again Broken

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Frederick P. Raynham failed again today to get away on an attempted trans-Atlantic flight in his Martinysde aeroplane. The machine rose only 30 feet and then crashed to the ground. It was wrecked but neither Raynham nor his navigator, Lieut. Conrad H. Biddlecombe, was injured.

CONTROL OF FINANCES OF GERMAN EMPIRE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The finance ministers of the German federal states have held a conference in Weimar, in which some of the prime ministers and also the German-Austrian Ambassador participated. A new imperial finance program was discussed and it is stated that as a result of the negotiations of Matthias Erzberger, the Finance Minister, the whole of the finances of the Empire will come under the Imperial Government's control.

Mr. Erzberger announced during the conference that the usual censorship of letters and telegrams sent abroad would shortly be removed, in the interest of trade, but that the control over registered letters containing valuables would be retained. Fresh measures, he added, will shortly be adopted to prevent the avoidance of the payment of taxes.

OPERATIONS ON THE MURMANSK FRONT

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following communication was issued by the War Office today dealing with the operations on the Murmansk front in Russia. It read in part:

"On July 14, 600 Bolsheviks attacked our garrison at Tivdiya, 11 miles southwest of Kypessela, west of Lake Onega. They were beaten off after an engagement of an hour and a half and retreated southward, burning bridges. "The enemy suffered considerable losses. We suffered no casualties."

SHIPPING BOARD INQUIRY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Rules Committee yesterday decided to recommend an early investigation of the expenditures and methods of operation of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. This has long been brewing, and the Democratic members joined with the Republicans in asking for the investigation. The

former, however, wanted it conducted by the standing House Committee on Merchant Marine, while the latter favored a special committee of six members, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and this is the method recommended by the committee.

Officials of the Shipping Board said months ago that they would welcome an investigation, and would give any committee of Congress every assistance in finding out how money had been spent, and what results had been attained.

PROPOSED PUBLIC HEALTH SECRETARY

Senate Bill Provides for Establishing Federal Department, With Nine Specialized Bureaux and Large Appropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The creation of a medical control wide enough to stretch into every State of the Union, into every town and municipality, and every political precinct of the United States, is contemplated in a bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Joseph I. France, Republican Senator from Maryland. The France bill would create a department of public health with a secretary of public health at the head of it and under him not less than three secretaries whose duties it would be to administer the onerous and nation-wide functions with which it is proposed to endow the department.

The bill, which doubtless has the support of members of the medical profession throughout the country, would create not less than nine highly specialized bureaux to deal with subjects rating from "vital statistics" to the promotion of the "health and physical department of school children."

A casual reading of the proposed measure shows it to be the most drastic legislation of this character ever introduced in Congress. The first duty of the proposed cabinet officer would be to get in touch with each state of the Union and urge the advisability of cooperation between the federal body and the state authorities.

Under the terms of the bill every state that decides on such cooperation would immediately establish machinery which would be federal in character just as each state has federal judges and federal attorneys. What the bill proposes is a highly centralized bureaucracy with large and vague powers and control by a single profession at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States and at a time when the national Treasury is hard pressed to meet its legitimate obligations.

Senator France's measure proposes a health state, a health territory, a health district, and a health precinct, to correspond with the legal and political subdivisions of the country.

The bill would authorize \$15,000,000 to carry the proposed department over the year 1920. In addition to this it proposes to appropriate \$8,000,000 for the construction of hospitals and so on for the treatment of all kinds of alleged ailments. Besides these huge sums, the states, once they adopted a policy of cooperation, would be expected to accumulate big sums to carry on the proposed crusade to establish another system of control over the entire community.

FINLAND AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Russia (Wednesday)—The Finnish Government has officially denied rumors that Finland is preparing to attack Petrograd. One newspaper urges the necessity of Finland's joining the League of Nations as soon as possible, as a protection against any inclination for expansion on part of a reestablished Russia and also against a possible Russo-German combination. The paper points out that Finland's independence is of special interest to Scandinavia, as any attempt by Russia to regain her hold on Finland would be a menace to Scandinavia.

PUNISHMENT TO BE DEMANDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Government has discussed the murder of the French sergeant in Berlin and decided to demand the punishment of the guilty individual, a payment to the parents of the victim, and a fine of 1,000,000 francs.

PROVISIONAL CREDITS APPROVED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the provisional credits asked by the government covering the period to Dec. 31, next. The vote was 176 to 55.

PLANS FOR SOCIALIST MEETINGS

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—An International Socialist conference at Lucerne in August in addition to the one which will open at Amsterdam on July 25 is being organized by the Socialist Committee at Amsterdam.

STORE WANTED

In cities over 100,000 population east of Chicago.

We are open to take over the lease on a desirable ground floor store in the downtown shopping section of the above cities, suitable for a high-grade woman's shop, 1500 or larger. Give exact address, location in relation to other large stores and full particulars.

We are also looking for Managers to take charge of stores in the above cities.

WHITSON'S
220 Fifth Avenue, New York

PLAN TO EXTEND WAR RISK BUREAU

Special Advisory Committee in Washington Advises Means for Continuing Work and Inducing Premium Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a three-day investigation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the advisory committee appointed by R. G. Chomley-Jones, director of the bureau, made recommendations yesterday for the future conduct of the bureau. The report was signed by Charles Evans Hughes, chairman of the committee, and may be summarized as follows:

Legislation should be passed for placing the bureau upon a permanent basis, with provision for sufficient compensation to executives to attract experts from private insurance companies of the first magnitude. An advertising campaign should be started to induce soldiers, sailors and marines to continue their policies. Only 25 per cent now are making payments.

Representatives of the bureau should be sent to the capital of each State to work with state officials to obtain addresses of the men. Fully 20 per cent of the addresses at the bureau now are incorrect, with consequent miscarriage of mail and embarrassment to the insured. Agencies like the American Federation of Labor and the American Red Cross should be asked to cooperate in this task.

Decentralization of the bureau, and reorganization along lines of big private companies, should be effected by establishing local offices and representatives in each State or subdivision thereof, for more intimate contact with the policyholders. The policies should be revised to include features found in policies issued by private companies, and lapsed policies should be reinstated if the men desire it.

The committee cited the fact that nearly \$40,000,000,000 of insurance has been written through the bureau as proof of the need of a strictly business administration. Past operations of the bureau were not inquired into, but the committee was impressed with the sincerity of those now in charge and with their desire to improve conditions.

Besides Mr. Hughes, those who signed the report were: Newton D. Baker, Josephus Daniels, Eleanor Belmont, Hannah J. Patterson, Grosvenor Clarkson, Colin H. Livingston, Matthew Woll, John G. Azar, Henry P. Davidson and Livingston Farrand.

PERSHING DAY PLAN DEFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles P. Caldwell, Representative from New York, yesterday urged early action on his resolution to set aside a day for a joint congressional session to plan appropriate exercises for the welcome of General Pershing when he returns to the United States in August. Mr. Caldwell said that this country should not be behind France, Belgium, and Great Britain in paying tribute to the American commander. This request was made to the Rules Committee, which deferred action.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.



Visitors to Boston will find this store a very delightful place in which to browse. It is cool and spacious and full of the most unusual and beautiful things.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flying free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Gleaning the Stumps

The rapid decrease in the number of tall stumps which have been so familiar to the traveler through the coast hills of Oregon, is regarded as an indication of their approaching extinction. Hitherto some 20 feet of each stump has been left standing, silent relics of former monarchs of the forest, too thick for most saws to compass and too full of pitch to suit the saw mills. But now the need for timber is greater and men no longer climb high up on to boards thrust into notches in the trunk to cut the saw and the saw mill. They have learnt thrift and they cut low down lest good lumber be uselessly wasted. Only as a record of past wastefulness are the tall stumps with their deep notches still visible.

Flax in the War

With the restoration of industry on a peace-time basis, cotton once again according to recent authoritative statements forges ahead of linen in the world's favor. The exigencies of the recent conflict raised flax to the position as leader among fabrics, a rank which it had held for centuries but had lost almost simultaneously with the advent of the cotton gin. With a realization of the importance of cotton in the making of munitions, there came a speedy reversion to linen for the more commonplace usages—waistcoats, sails for ships, even "wings" for aeroplanes having lately consisted of material woven from the sun-bred fiber. But flax has reached the end of its days of monopoly. King Cotton now rises to the fore in ordinary pursuits, and linen once again becomes the aristocrat in this field of supply.

The Flowers of Poland

According to an English newspaper correspondent who recently reported a journey he had made from Paris to the Polish capital, the most impressive spectacle that he saw was the mantle of blossoms, clustered profusely, which fringed the highways and byways about Warsaw. "All the wars of Poland," he writes, "could not check the new life that came riding through her borders at the head of the advancing spring; sprays of lilac found place in the gray caps of Polish lancers, tulips and chestnut-leaves, tokens of the new dawn, in the garb of peer and peasant. Everywhere was spring yielding back a measure of her everlasting rights. But the flowers never took much notice of the war even 'at the front'."

La Femme Doit Voter

"All laws of eligibility and electorate," says a sentence in the bill recently passed by the French Chamber, "must be applied to French people of both sexes without distinction." The sentence marks a stage in a campaign for suffrage by the women of France which has been conducted, as the French now look back at it, with impeccable decorum. "You must do nothing to make ourselves ridiculous," said Mme. Schmall, who has been called the "French Mrs. Pankhurst," some years ago, and now in the retrospect the "wildest" act of the French suffragists seems to have been a procession with banners bearing the motto, "La Femme Doit Voter." One is reminded of a symposium of public men in which the majority opinion was, "If women want the vote, let them have it. But what proof have we that they want it?" During the war suffrage activity was suspended, but the actual war work done by the women was evidently continued to advance the idea. Perhaps the vote comes easier because France is remembering historically that women used to be voters. The ironic thing is that the vote was taken away from them by the men of the French Revolution who declared—oh precious statement coming from where it did—that women lacked the "impeccable equality" essential to those who take part in government.

India and the Aeroplane

The successful landing of a British Army aviator at a hill station in Simla, the first descent of an airplane in the Indian hills, is probably prophetic of a considerable future use of aircraft in guarding the difficult and dangerous Indian frontier. Airplanes and wireless will no doubt simplify the British problem in keeping watch and ward over the Khyber Pass, and the wild tribesmen of the so-called neutral territory between India and Afghanistan will doubtless become familiar with the sight of a British air patrol. From September to June India is an

ideal country for flying, with perfect weather nine days out of ten, average air currents of not more than ten miles an hour, and a state of atmosphere that gives his landmarks unusually dependable visibility to the aviator. To provide landing places and fuel supplies in the level parts of India will be easy; but to provide them in the chaos of mountains through which the Khyber Pass makes its hard and perilous way will be quite another question. Very likely the present activity of the Amer of Afghanistan will hurry matters.

A Filipino Vassar

What the occidental ideals of universal opportunities of education are to mean for women of the Orient takes on a large significance with the establishment in the Philippines of a university for girls only. This university is to be part of an educational group called Centro Escolar de Señoritas, where until now the instruction to girls has been only in the primary, secondary, and intermediate grades. That this Filipino Vassar will develop traditions characteristic of girls' colleges in the United States cannot be doubted by any one who has observed how wholeheartedly though shyly, girl students from the Orient have entered into the undergraduate studies, festivities, and pastimes at American colleges.

Even in Spain

So far there has been no active demand, nor even any inactive desire, for "votes for women" in Spain; but Señorita María de Maeztu, who holds one of the first degrees of Doctor of Letters ever given a woman by the University of Madrid, tells of a straw which blows that way in Castile. At a certain girls' school in Castile the only man about the place is the porter, a worthy man but not very profoundly noted for his intelligence; and every once in a while he goes away to vote. Then, says Señorita de Maeztu, there is talk among the girls, and just that kind of a comparison between the men who can vote and the women who can't, that has always proved such a forcible argument for women suffrage.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 794)

War Profits and the League

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In 1917 the United States Steel Corporation made net profits of \$475,204,343 against only \$46,520,467 in 1914. (The figures are from report 1173 of Sixty-Fifth Congress, third session.) This, of course, was because of war opportunities. Many, therefore, want to continue conditions that make for more war, and are spending money to make the covenant for a League of Nations a political football to be kicked in party mud and mire.

Lies are being widely circulated as to what the league will do. As yet it has had no chance to do anything for it has never met. It is still unborn. Here are a few of the things it will not do. It does not commit members to obligations they cannot get rid of. It does not place the United States in a position where it can be coerced by the votes of other nations either in the Council or the Assembly. It does not involve the calling out of American soldiers to settle local squabbles. It does not place peace above justice; but agrees to restrain and prevent aggression; does not obstruct union or division of existing nations; not nullify authority of Congress to declare war; not weaken the Monroe Doctrine but extends its principles; not interfere in any nation's domestic affairs; and does not exceed the treaty power under the Constitution.

Do not let us permit ourselves to be fooled by those who make millions from mankind's miseries and war's horrors! Let us at least give the new method a trial. Let us permit the League of Nations to come to birth, and see what development is possible. Do not let it be strangled by party rancor.

(Signed) EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, California, June 6, 1919.

(No. 799)

Railroads and Equal Rights

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the plan for railroads offered by Organized Railway Employees of America, government money is substituted for private capital, making, as it were, all the people interested capitalists. To the plain citizen it would seem that the plan makes the employees a special privileged class to receive a dividend and probably to have free passes for travel, etc., at the expense of the rest of the people, and that a more equitable plan under government ownership would give right remuneration to all who take part in management or work, but no special privilege over other citizens, so that all the profits may be divided as equally as possible among all the people (the government) in reduced cost of operation, taxes and rates.

There should be no substitution of employees' organization as a special privileged party to the profits. As we jump from the frying pan of capitalist special privilege, why land into the fire of organized class privilege? But rather into a desire and a condition that all should participate in all good.

The real needs of all men are alike and equal. To overcome special privilege we must distribute the fruitage to the benefit of all alike.

(Signed) E. J. BOWERS.
Lancaster, California, May 30, 1919.

PICNICKING UNDER DIFFICULTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly this particular picnic would have gone off as smoothly as had so many before, if only the big, good-natured water spaniel, Nep, had not been permitted to slip into the boat which carried some servants. A picnic at an open port of China was not the troubleless affair that "a day's pleasure" usually is at home. The foreign ladies, heads of the households, of course, got together and roughly planned the luncheon in order to avoid wasteful duplication; but when that was done, each household merely told her butler what he was to provide, where the outing was to be held, and at what time; after that the only care was for her own costume; and needless to say that was something which gave the foreign dames of China just as much anxiety as it does their sisters in any part of the world.

The bachelors, always rather numerous proportionately, were very often left to provide merely the liquid refreshments. Then, on the day appointed, all the various units of the party put themselves into gals, houseboats, or sampans, and were rowed, sculled, or sailed to the landing place nearest the selected spot. On this occasion the objective was an almost ruined Taoist monastery at the point of a spur, from which a fine view of the great bay, the opposite hills, and all the surrounding country was had. The monastery itself stood in a large grove of old camphor trees which the resident Taoists had had great difficulty in preserving from the onslaughts of the Chinese in the neighboring villages, for camphor trees were even then pretty nearly "worth their weight in gold."

Two Venerable Genii

The early summer day broke clear and beautiful, "no too much too hot, no too much too cold," and by 9 o'clock there were to be seen scattered over the harbor a couple of score small craft of many descriptions, each bearing an ensign, and some a distinguishing house flag, all headed in the same direction, and gradually converging toward the mouth of the creek near which was the landing place for the "Two Genii Monastery." Just who the two good spirits were nobody could learn, because the few priests in residence admitted frankly that they did not know any more than the laity. It had come down for centuries and its origin was lost in the mists of antiquity. There had, doubtless, been records a thousand or two years ago, but these had been lost in some one of the numerous conflagrations which had destroyed the buildings from time to time; a fate which seems to have befallen every monastery or temple throughout China.

It was a thoroughly cosmopolitan group of foreigners that assembled on the sea wall at the landing. It happened by chance, rather than through intent, that there were no Chinese other than the servants and coolies; but there were representatives of fully a dozen European nations, and from America there had come citizens of the United States, Canadians, a couple of Mexicans, and a few from South America.

From the landing to the village below the monastery, the path was extremely narrow—one along the dikes, which separated the small paddy (rice) fields that were in full, beautiful bearing and nearly ready for the sickle. Here the trouble for the strangers began, for Nep would break away frequently to "chivy" some of the many little birds he flushed amongst the standing grain. Possibly he did a little damage; but his mischief was nothing more than that. The village was reached. Here there were many barnyard fowls to tempt any dog, and, worst of all, there were several of the black Chinese hogs. One of them Nep caught by the ear, but with no more disastrous result to the porker than an awful squealing. When the dog was called off, the owner was placated with the equivalent of a quarter of a dollar.

Aftermath of the "Nep Affair"

The picnic procession finally passed on through the village and up the rather stiff climb to the monastery grounds. In spite of the dilapidated buildings, it was truly a lovely spot; on three sides of a hollow square were the temple, the library, and the dormitories, the temple in the middle of the side facing the point. The chief priest had been properly interviewed beforehand, and had arranged a clear, level spot in the center of the courtyard as the place for the lunch table, and had offered to supply charcoal, if desired, and drinking water from the spring at the back of the temple and nearer the top of the spur.

The servants set to work forthwith, while the picnickers amused themselves according to their bent for an hour or so; croquet, archery, or, chatting with the priest who had a few treasures to display—and before long one of the butlers announced that tiffin was ready. It had escaped attention that a crowd from the village where Nep had assaulted the pig had gathered at the corners of the various buildings, and that their faces and conversation did not indicate that idle curiosity which so quickly gathers a crowd in such circumstances. But no sooner had the foreigners seated themselves preparatory to enjoying the good things than a shower of small stones, clods of turf, sticks, and other missiles fell on the "foreign devils" and the dishes set before them; manifestly the foreigners were getting a broad hint that their presence was not welcomed, or that the price paid for pulling the pig's ear was not sufficient to appease their ire. It was not a difficult matter for a few foreign men to disperse the assailants, mostly boys, but it was inconvenient for a guard to do duty throughout the whole tiffin, and the moment the guard was withdrawn, back came the missiles, thicker, big-

ger, and more malicious. There was nothing for it but to surrender at discretion. The foreigners crept back to their boats, the servants dismantled the table, and Nep—unwittingly—had broken up the picnic. The picnickers made their way to the grounds of the British consulate, and the picnic was transformed into a jolly "afternoon tea."

A "HALFWAY HOME" SETTLEMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Directors of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, believe that this institution, if renamed, might well assume the title, "The Halfway House." For, to begin with, the street-car conductor, on the route on which the settlement is located, calls "Halfway" on reaching this point, to signify that half the length of Center Avenue has been traversed; again, by a coincidence which the directors deem symbolical, the Kaufmann building stands just halfway between a church at Fullerton Street and a police station at Dinwiddie Street—a stepping-stone, as it were, between degradation and manhood.

Founded in 1895 through the efforts of a number of Hebrew women, as a means of bringing about improved living conditions in the congested foreign quarter of Pittsburgh, the original Kaufmann Settlement—or the Columbian School, as it was originally known—seems quite dwarfed in memory. Some of the weathered residents of the city, recognizing the value of the work thus undertaken, agreed to guarantee an annual fixed sum toward its support. Finally, to induce the fullest possible expansion, a new, up-to-date building was donated by Mrs. Irene Kaufmann, another Pittsburgh woman, for whom the "school" was thereafter named.

Personal service—as the true means of effecting social betterment—is the watchword of the Kaufmann community center. To appreciate the more adequately what this establishment is, what its immediate purpose, and what it has accomplished in its sphere, one should talk with Sidney A. Teller, resident director of the settlement. He will inform one that during the past year no fewer than 175,000 services, great and small, were performed by those in charge, ranging from dancing parties and indoor sports to the sale of Liberty bonds, and from teaching—daily and nightly—to the distribution of 22,392 bath towels. From 8:30 o'clock in the morning, then, when the smaller children of the neighborhood are on their way to kindergarten until late evening, when their elders while the hours away at "gym" or on waxed floor, not an idle minute escapes at the Kaufmann Settlement. The directors, quick to recognize the part played by athletics in the development of modern character, regard indulgence of the "sportive instinct" as primary in the day's routine; and, in addition to basketball and indoor baseball tournaments, there are facilities for playing billiards, checkers, whist, in fact, anything which will turn the growing into wholesome channels. And the baths! Spotless grandeur! Compulsion, needless to say, robs nothing from enjoyment in this particular field; thrown quite into the shade are the latent impressions of the single bathtub which graced the Columbian School, or the accustomed Saturday tenement "plunge."

With the free distribution of milk to mothers of the poorer class, the daily tasks at the settlement are begun. Classes of pupils both indoors and out, the latter on the roof of the building, accessible to only the more advanced grades, and sessions of supervised recreation, which comprise the main educational feature, including the forenoon kindergarten activities, are conducted with municipal cooperation. The kindergarten alone, during the past term, had 50 children enrolled.

During the war the Irene Kaufmann Settlement led other organizations of its kind in Pittsburgh in the sale of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps. Many classes, in addition, have been conducted in Americanization; and the slogan, "Better Citizens," is not abandoned with the signing of peace, but will, on the contrary, gain impetus as an essential requirement of a cosmopolitan foreign-speaking community.

HOLLAND'S UNDERGROUND CABLE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Work will commence shortly on a trunk line telephone cable, to be laid underground, from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, a distance of 91 kilometers. This underground trunk telephone cable will be the first of its kind to be laid in Holland, and is the first of a system of these cables planned by the Netherlands Government to be laid throughout Holland in the near future. The Western Electric Company has the contract for the work. Before the war a German concern held it.

Construction

is our part in this
Reconstruction period

Hugh S. Roberts & Co.

Builders
Designers
Engineers
1123 Broadway, New York City

We do not limit ourselves as to the Size, Nature or Locality of the work we undertake.

May we serve you?

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

The Pale Primrose

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wordsworth's oft-quoted stanza will always be associated in the thoughts of those who love the primrose with this familiar and favorite flower of spring. And it is just as well that we should be constantly reminded of the Lake Poet's thoughts in this connection, as there is no shadow of doubt as to the truthfulness of his philosophy. The reader will probably be acquainted with it already, but it is essential as well to renew it at the commencement of this essay:

A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

The tyro whom Wordsworth had in mind when he composed these lines still exists, though, it is believed, in decreasing numbers, and when we all recognize what a yellow primrose really conveys to us, there will no longer be need to repeat the lines above quoted.

Shakespeare wrote of the primrose as the
First-born child of Ver,
Merry springtime's harbinger.

and as such this delightfully old-fashioned wilding may best be regarded. It is indelibly associated with the returning days of spring, of woods renewed afresh with the sulphur-colored blossoms of the plant under review, and a vision of bluebells fading away in the distant coppice like a waveless sea.

Spring would be incomplete without this democratic wild flower, so humble of station, and yet of such high breeding; so simple in attire, and yet each blossom perfect in conception—the attainment of floral beauty, the height of floral art.

A Habitat of the Wilds
The primrose revels in damp shady woods, meadows, copses, plantations, and similar situations, and in the west country and some of the more southern counties of England, stray plants may be discovered in flower long before the old year has been rung out. Thus, in a sequestered Sussex wood, and near a Kentish homestead, we have gathered a small posy of primroses in December to decorate the Christmas dinner table, in strange contrast with the evergreen holly and ivy, and the parasitic mistletoe, which more usually occupy pride of place on such festive occasions.

The primrose belongs to a very beautiful order of flowering plants—the primulaceae—having as first cousins the cowslip of our English pastures; the very beautiful oxlip, which grows so profusely in Essex woodlands; the pale water violet, which so richly decorates the dikes and ditches of the fen country of Lincolnshire and Cambridge; the honeysuckle, so fond of damp situations, often used for window boxes, having a trailing habit; the bright-eyed wood loosestrife, or yellow pimpernel, of our damp woods; and the scarlet pimpernel of our cornfields and waste places, called also the poor man's weather glass, because the blossoms remain closed in dull weather, but nobly respond to the full blaze of the summer sun, when it is safe for the flaming red petals to expand their full-orbed rays. These are a few relatives of the primrose chosen at random, claiming kinship, it is true, with different genera, but all coming under the head of the primula order.

In the Morning of the Year
To see this favorite flower at its best, a visit must be paid to a belt of wood, where, for preference, the undergrowth has been cleared during the previous year. For under such conditions the primrose legions will come into being in countless numbers, and light up the brown earth with a refined dignity peculiarly their own. One has to be guided in his search for the "first-born child of Ver," as Shakespeare christened it, according to the earliness or lateness of the season. As a rule, the throbbing days of beautiful April see the flowers at their best, but, in a late year, they do not come into full possession until May. When this happens, the patient investigator may discover in rural England several pale primroses still lingering in blossom at the same time as the pendulous bells of the wild hyacinths are commencing to clothe the bed of the wood with waves of blue, and the milk-white bloom of the hawthorn is preparing to wreath the bush with masses of scented spray.

Of all rural delights, to go primrosing in the woods in early spring brings perhaps the greatest reward, for, unlike the shy anemones which curtsy gracefully to every passing breeze that blows, the primrose is of a strong growth, and is an accom-

panying flower for table decoration. Our visits to a favorite copse, to gather a basketful of the sulphur-tinted flowers, when they are all about, are never in vain; and if one is fortunate enough to time his expedition when the flowers are at the height of their beauty, such a scene will be presented as will never be forgotten.

It was our pleasure this past spring, as it has been for many, to conduct a party of town-dwellers to the heart of Lamb's homely Hertfordshire, to see the primroses girdling the earth in their woodland home. We did not ourselves gather a single flower, as a memento of our conduct; but a buttonhole made up of the pale blossoms was willingly accepted as a small token of reward, but to be a witness of these city-dwellers of the slums plucking earth's floral treasures was full compensation for our pleasure in labor. One lady wayfarer of the party had never before seen a wild primrose growing in its own leafy bed. She had purchased many a posy from the flower-sellers in the London streets as a living breath from the country, but had no idea of the wonderful vistas of beauty which a primrose wood displays when spring has come again. Her feelings may be better imagined than described. She literally threw herself upon mother earth, and exclaimed aloud, "Oh! the lovely lovelies!" It was with difficulty that our town-bred friend could be induced to leave the scene, and at last, when persuaded to do so, she confessed that this, the initial day of experience with her first wild primrose, was the greatest moment of her life!

Growing in colonies, each plant yielding a profusion of flowers, appearing also in such an unconventional way, it only requires a few primrose blossoms to give that magic touch of color and form which help to beautify the earth and gladden the heart of the passionate disciple at nature's shrine.

Delight of Botanists
The pale yellow flowers are known by sight to almost every one, but only the student realizes the mysteries of their life. The five-cleft tubular calyx, the salver-shaped corolla, the deeply notched orbicular lobes, and the five stamens inserted in the corolla tube are known only to the botanist, who lovingly examines them. The flowers are what is known as dimorphic (derived from two Greek words, dis, twice, and morphe, form); that is, plants in which some flowers have a long pistil and short stamens, or long stamens and a short pistil.

These characteristics hold good in regard to the plant under review, the thrum-eyed specimens having a style half the length of the corolla tube, with the stamens attached round the mouth, and the pin-eyed specimens having the style reaching to the top of the tube, with the stamens inserted half way down. Our garden primroses are visited by small beetles and other insects, and these are apparently the pollen-carrying agents. It is interesting to notice that the sparrow not only has the habit of nipping off crocus blossoms in early spring, but is also fond of carrying out a similar practice when the primroses are ornamenting the herbaceous border under the shelter of the ribes, or flowering currant, which provides of itself one of the fairest sights in nature's pageantry of the year.

The inflorescence of the primrose is called an umbel, the scape being so short that the pedicels seem to arise direct from the rootstock. The crenate and wrinkled leaves are all radical, all radiating from the center of the plant, the latter securing anchorage in the soil by means of long, string-like roots. The fruit is an ovate capsule, containing an abundance of small seeds, dehiscing at the apex. Seedling plants soon make headway when once they have secured a favorable start, and will bear flowers in their second year of growth. Innumerable varieties of garden primulas have been produced from this wild progenitor, and the handsome polyanthus, which so richly decorate our beds and borders in spring, are aristocratic reminders of the primroses and cowslips of our native wilds.

SEVENTY YEARS A RIVER PILOT

From The Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

S. S. Hanks of Davenport, Iowa, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln and the oldest living river-boat pilot in the United States, is making a trip on the upper Mississippi, and viewing scenes which he first saw in 1845, when only two trips a year were made by boat between Galena and St. Paul. Mr. Hanks remembers the first trip up the river. Indian tepees lined the bank nearly all the way. There were no beacon lights to guide the pilot, no electric lights to light the boat, no searchlights to reveal obstructions to navigation. Torches were used, and they had to answer for headlight as well as cabin lamp.

In 1845 La Crosse was a hamlet. Indians on the prairie beyond the fringe of houses on the levee far outnumbered the whites. Prairie du Chien, built on the site of old Ft. Crawford, was the principal "city" along the upper river. Winona, Minnesota, was unknown. The present site of the city was known as Wabasha's Prairie, named after a succession of Indian chiefs of that name.

One White Man at Winona

At the time of Mr. Hanks' first trip up the river, Wabasha was the Indian chief who reigned. One log cabin stood on the site of the city of Winona. It was occupied by John Reed, for whom Reed's Landing, north of that city, was later named. Reed conducted an Indian trading post on the Wisconsin side of the river. Minnesota City and Rollingsstone were landing places, and the Iron City, the boat which made two trips a year from Galena to St. Paul, carried food and other supplies to settlers.

Under the tutelage of Captain Smith, Hanks became expert in navigating the boat and was known as the "boy pilot" of the upper Mississippi. In 1851 he got the gold fever and went to California, but returned to the river in 1855 and resumed his old job.

Meets James J. Hill

In his travels up and down the river Mr. Hanks made the acquaintance of a young clerk by the name of James J. Hill, then employed in offices of the company at Galena and later in St. Paul. Years later Mr. Hill entered the railroad business and became head of the Great Northern railroad system extending from St. Paul to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Hanks tells of one of Mr. Hill's first business ventures which did not turn out profitably. After Mr. Hanks had settled temporarily on a farm in northern Illinois during a lull in steamboating, James J. Hill purchased the Gypsy, a small steamboat, and had it fitted up as a "circus craft." He planned to give circus performances at points along the river and Mr. Hanks was induced to take charge of the boat. All went well until the boat attempted to make a night trip from Reed's Landing to Lake City during a storm. The scare the circus performers received during the night broke up the troupe and Mr. Hill's circus boat venture collapsed.

Mr. Hanks was born in Creston County, Kentucky. When his parents settled in northern Illinois, Chicago had a population of 15,000, and there was not a mile of railroad in the State.



E-3124, Mueller Rapid Bath Cock—with anti-splashing device in spot designed to fit any make of tub. One of a dozen patterns.

The first cost of Mueller Fixtures is practically their last cost. Mueller Fixtures are economical to buy—because they are so sturdily made that frequent and expensive repairs are unnecessary. Ask those who have used them.

MUELLER PLUMBING FIXTURES

Built to Wear Without Repair

For three generations Mueller Fixtures have been a recognized standard for quality, for economy, and for dependable service. To insure maximum efficiency, instruct your architect to specify Mueller. Tell your plumber to install only Mueller Fixtures. See that the name Mueller is on every fixture used.

Write today for "Portfolio of Modern Homes," showing clever architectural features, and the book "Dependable Plumbing," which tells why Mueller excels. Both books are free.

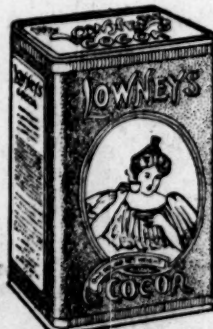
H. MUELLER MFG. CO.

Decatur, Ill., U. S. A.

Phone Bell 153
New York City, 145 W. 30th St.
Phone Farragut 5307
San Francisco, 635 Mission St.
Phone Sutter 3577
Barrie, Ontario, Canada

Treat The Family Right!

LOWNEY'S DEVIL CAKE



PART I
¾ cup Lowney's Cocoa
1 cup sugar
½ cup milk

PART 2
1 cup brown sugar
2 eggs
½ cup shortening
2 cups flour
1 rounded teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda (level)
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ level teaspoon salt
½ cup milk

Cream sugar and shortening together. Add salt. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Add half of flour sifted with baking powder. Add soda dissolved in a little of milk, then beat in rest of flour and milk. Add vanilla. Now stir in part 1. This will make two large or three small layers.

Finish with caramel, chocolate or white icing and filling.

At your grocer's. In flavor-tight tins. 10c to 50c sizes.

ATROCITIES IN KOREA DESCRIBED

Further Details of Conditions in Country Are Revealed in Report of Commission of the Federated Council of Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further details of Korean conditions, as revealed in the report made by the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, show that in the early stages of the uprising the Christian missionaries were openly accused of instigating the movement, every effort being made to minimize the part played by sections of the population other than the Christians.

"The police reporters played up the Christian schools," says the report, "and glossed over the facts in regard to the participation of the government school students and the Buddhists. At the demand of the American consul, official statements have since appeared that the government discredits the stories of missionary instigation, but the police reports and vernacular press still continue to print them."

Police methods in Korea are declared to be based on beating and torture. When making arrests, usually the victim is cuffed and kicked by several policemen. Instances are not infrequent, it is said, where Japanese in civilian clothes have arrested demonstrators in the presence of the police and have treated them shamefully.

Stories of Torture. Released prisoners tell stories of cruelty and torture. The men say they were subjected to such tortures as being placed in an upright press, all four sides being screwed tighter about him as he refused to give information. Women and girls were submitted to humiliation of the coarsest kind.

When stories of torture and cruelty to prisoners became current among the missionary community, the Seoul Press is said to have printed editorial articles pointing out that the Koreans were "atrocious liars," that the stories had been investigated, and the prison authorities had said no tortures were taking place. When a missionary showed this article to a Japanese, he replied that it was intended to mean that there had been no tortures since prisoners had been sent to a certain prison. Another foreigner discussed the editorial with the paper's editor, who replied that he knew there were cruelties, but that he had been speaking officially.

The mission body did not escape unharmed. At Pyengyang, two women were prodded with rifle butts as they walked along the street. The Rev. Stacy L. Roberts and the Rev. E. W. Thwing were arrested there for trying to protect, by their presence only, several native women whom the police were trying to arrest. The missionaries were soon released.

On March 20, the Rev. John Thomas, of the Oriental Missionary Society, was severely beaten by soldiers at Kŏkŏl. When he produced his British passport, it was thrown to the ground and stamped upon, as was also his official preaching permit. All of these cases involved consular action, which was promptly taken.

Missionaries Searched

At Syenchum the homes of the missionaries were searched shortly after the trouble began. The Severance Union Medical College was searched. The authorities tried to get rid of their responsibilities for protecting foreigners. One report is that a consul was asked to warn his nationals to keep off the street, as the authorities would not guarantee to protect them.

Here are brief excerpts from the report's many statements of instances illustrating the atrocities:

"An old man went to the gendarme station to protest against the treatment meted out to the Koreans. This man the gendarmes shot dead. His wife came in, and finding the body, sat down beside it, wailing, as is the custom of the Koreans. She was told to keep still, and, not doing so, was also killed. . . . Their daughter, going to the gendarme station, was slashed with a sword."

"During the first part of March, after the people at Maungsan had shouted for independence, 56 people were asked by the gendarmes to come to the gendarme station, which they did. When they were all inside the gendarmerie compound the gates were closed, gendarmes climbed up on the wall and shot all the people down. Then they went in among them and bayoneted all who still lived."

Women Are Beaten

"The police visited all the houses looking for those who had taken part in the demonstrations. When they did not find them, often they beat the women and dragged them about by their hair."

"Five men and one woman were stripped of all clothing and beaten with guns and clubs. One man was burnt with matches."

"One man of between 50 and 60 was beaten until he died."

"They led her with her 2-year-old baby to a near-by grove and attempted to force her to tell where her husband (an elder) was. She would not tell. No doubt she did not know, as the leaders of the church had fled. They stripped her of all her clothing and beat her without mercy."

"As the crowd continued to shout, the Japanese fired many times, killing four and wounding three. . . . The Koreans used no violence and no weapons, sticks, or stones. . . . The crowd would not disperse, so two Japanese came out and fired, killing three and wounding many, perhaps 20. Then the Koreans, enraged, threw

stones at the station, and the gendarmes continued to fire from behind the fence."

"Sung Yong, aged 16 . . . went out with a crowd of men and boys, shouting, 'Mansŭi' (the Korean independence cry). Soldiers came to disperse them. This lad dropped behind and was wounded by a bayonet in the hand of one soldier who ran ahead. Then a second soldier came up behind and thrust a bayonet in the lad's stomach. Fired Into the Crowd."

"The Korean gendarmes fired into the air, but the Japanese gendarmes fired into the crowd."

"At the Governor-General's he and many others were taken out and flogged."

"The crowd did no violence, simply waved the Korean flag and shouted the independence cry."

"This young man was peacefully going home alone when some one pushed him violently, causing him to fall. His assailant was a policeman who had seen him in the crowd and followed him to the place where he thought fit to make the attack. After throwing him to the ground the policeman drew his sword and literally backed at him. . . . There were 20 sword cuts."

Space forbids quotation from all the reports, but the whole constitutes an arraignment of Japanese militaristic and autocratic cruelty which the commission thinks ought to be brought to the attention of all the world. A significant feature of these reports is the reiteration of the statement that the Koreans against whom the cruelties were practiced, used no violence until violence was used against them. Their way of expressing their longing for independence seems to have included gathering in crowds, waving their flag, and shouting their cry of independence. For this they were submitted, according to the evidence gathered by the commission, to savage punishment, that meted out to the women being beyond all the bounds of common decency. At least 1000 persons killed and 6000 imprisoned constitutes the record of the Japanese attempt to kill aspiration for independence by the sword.

PROTEST AGAINST VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Strong protests are being made to the Board of City Commissioners against the proposition of Commissioner Wright of the city health department, to have a compulsory vaccination ordinance enacted. Mr. Wright has given notice that he will introduce such an ordinance as soon as the city attorney can prepare it. By its terms every one in attendance at the state university, business colleges, and public, private, and parochial schools, must submit to vaccination whenever it is ordered by the city health officer. Mr. Wright is introducing the ordinance at the request of the health officer, who claims that it is necessary in order to enable the authorities to control smallpox epidemics.

A number of prominent citizens have protested to the council against such interference with the liberty of the individual, and have cited instances from their own experience to show that vaccination is dangerous in itself and not of the remedial power claimed for it.

CITY REGULATES JITNEY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Complete regulation of the jitney bus by the city became effective here this week, with general satisfaction reported from the busmen and public. Under a city ordinance recently passed, the traffic bureau of the police department has complete supervision of the jitney service. Busmen are required to file application for permission to operate on certain routes, and runs are being allotted by the traffic bureau. Jitneys are required to run to the end of the line, mapped out, under penalty. The police commissioners have power to change routes if they deem it necessary.

In case a breakdown occurs, the driver is required to refund fares to passengers. Buses must be equipped with at least one extra tire. Jitneys may stop to take or discharge passengers in the city center only at safety zones, established by the traffic bureau.

TZECZ SOLDIERS TO MARCH IN REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson today will view a parade of 1086 Tzecho-Slovak soldiers who are passing through Washington on their way from Siberia to Prague, Bohemia. They will march on Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, where the reviewing stand is located. No escort of any kind, except the United States Marine Band, will accompany the soldiers, who will sing their national songs as they march. Charles Pergler, commissioner from the Tzecho-Slovak Republic; Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War; Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, and others, will be in the reviewing stand with the President.

OFFICIALS TO CONFER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, today goes to New York where he will confer with President Lansing before sailing for Paris to take Mr. Lansing's place as head of the American peace delegation. Mr. Lansing is expected to arrive in New York Saturday.

CHINESE BARRED, SAYS DELEGATE

Their Offer to Sign Treaty Without Reservation if Given Hearing by League Returned Unanswered, Asserts T. S. Hsu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the morning of the day the peace treaty with Germany was signed, the Chinese delegation offered to sign without reservation if they were given the opportunity to bring the matter up in the League of Nations, but Premier Clemenceau returned their note without an answer, according to T. S. Hsu, president of the Shantung Assembly, who, with Dr. F. H. Kung, was sent to Paris to protest against the Shantung agreement. They have just reached this city on their way home. With Wu Chao-Chu, son of Wu Ting-Fang and one of the Chinese delega-



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking. Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control.

tion from the south, they were the guests of the China Society of America at luncheon, when Mr. Hsu said: "Do you wonder that China is at a standstill, and that we refuse to accept the decision of Paris, or that we have appealed to the world for justice? We feel that the Shantung settlement was a bribe to Japan to join the league in order that permanent peace might be established. China is willing to sacrifice her interests for peace, but this makes peace impossible."

Need of Good Faith. Dr. Kung, seventy-fifth descendant of Confucius, said China had proved that although a state might exist without revenue or armies, it could not exist without good faith. "What can the future be," he asked, "of a state which, while a sworn ally of one nation, makes a secret bargain with its enemy?"

Mr. Wu reviewed the Shantung question, and said: "If Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France in 1870, was returned to her in 1919; if Schleswig-Holstein, taken from Denmark even earlier, is restored to her when Denmark was only a neutral during the war; if Poland, partitioned and having no existence for a century, is resuscitated—why should it be necessary, if it is necessary to recompense Japan, to do it at the expense of China? I trust, however, that Japan entered the war from no sordid motives of gain."

Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, hoped that China would set her house in order. "At present," he said, "it is to the interest of the world that we achieve an equilibrium so far as it is practicable and right. China interests the United States from the social and economic standpoint. We desire to see China's future as the development of the resources of that immense country. Anything that is done in the first place should benefit the Chinese and then the others in proportion."

Judge Gary also stated as an ideal to be striven for, the cooperation of the nations of the Pacific.

President Handicapped. The delegates declare that at Paris they sought to sign a treaty first on condition that a reservation with respect to the Shantung agreement be included; but they failed to get permission for this. Their request for permission to make a declaration, if they signed, which would have permitted their country to place the Shantung matter before the League of Nations, was also refused. The delegation then decided not to sign.

Dr. Kung and Mr. Hsu reiterated what prominent Chinese have said to this office before, that they recognize that President Wilson's hands were tied, and he could not do much for China in face of the secret agreements Japan had made with Great Britain, France, and Italy to support her claims at the peace table.

Friends of China here noticed with interest a recent newspaper dispatch from Washington which attempted to imply that there had been dissension between the delegates from the south and those from the north. This report said that the opposition to signing came from the south, while the Peking government was ready to sign.

A copy of the story was referred by this office to Wu Chao-Chu, who was one of the delegates from the south. He said the report simply was not true. Previously he had said in an interview that the instructions coming to the delegates from the south and the north had been practically identical.

UNITED STATES TO DEPORT 3600

Aliens Held Awaiting Transportation, the Commissioner of Immigration Tells Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The commissioner of immigration, Anthony Caminetti, told the House Committee on Immigration yesterday that 3600 persons in the United States are waiting to be deported and that the institutions where they are detained are clamoring to be rid of them. The delay in deportation is due to the inability to obtain transportation. Mr. Caminetti said that he was in communication with several steamship lines and hoped to get more favorable answers soon than he had yet received. Expenses of deportation are very high, and that is another cause of delay. Before the war it cost \$150 to deport a man; now it costs as high as \$600 and \$700.

Mr. Caminetti said that if 250 or 300 could be sent at a time to Bristol, Liverpool, or anywhere on the continent, it might be easier. It may be advisable to get a government ship for the purpose. He was going to see if they could send men over on some of the transports that are to bring the soldiers back to the United States. The navy had helped to transport laborers during the war and it might be possible that it would help out in this matter. There are about 220 men in New York City waiting to go to Italy and there are about 500 interned, unconvicted aliens who will be regarded as enemies until the signing of the treaty.

The Department of Justice has paroled many men and absolutely freed some. It was brought out in the testimony. These were not men who had been guilty of any treasonable or criminal acts, but those who, for the safety of the country, it was considered a wise precaution to intern.

FARM LOAN BOARD NOMINEE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ashbury F. Lever, Democrat, Representative from South Carolina, was nominated yesterday by President Wilson to be a member of the Farm Loan Board.

AIR SERVICE NEEDS REGULAR OFFICERS

United States Secretary of War Expected to Ask Congress for Legislation Permitting a Personnel of Requisite Size

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the discharge of all temporary officers by Sept. 30, as ordered by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, the air service of the United States Army will be reduced to two squadrons on the Mexican border, and plans for squadrons in the Philippine Islands and Hawaii and at the Panama Canal will be abandoned. Limiting the personnel to regular army officers means, it was announced at the War Department yesterday, that no provision can be made for taking care of millions of dollars' worth of property on flying fields and in storage depots, for a system of airplane coast defense, for training new personnel, for an administrative or executive force, or for carrying on experimental work; and that practically no lighter-than-air service can be provided for.

Appeal to Congress Expected. The situation is considered so serious that Secretary Baker is expected to appear before Congress to ask that existing legislation be amended to permit the retention of a sufficient number of emergency officers to give the army the air service deemed imperative. If Congress does not act favorably upon this recommendation, it is said the United States will have the smallest air service of any first-rate power and a service pronounced wholly inadequate even in peace.

When all officers commissioned for the emergency only are discharged there will be only 222 regular army officers left in the service. There are needed for approved projects in the United States and outlying possessions, 1056 officers. Thus on Sept. 30 the air service will be short 834 officers. Secretary Baker would like to retain them from more than 4000 officers who will be discharged by that date.

The Philippine project calls for four observation squadrons with 180 officers; Hawaii, three squadrons with 135 officers; Panama, three squadrons with 135 officers; and the border patrol, six squadrons with 270 officers. Of the total number of officers required for these projects, 656 are flyers and 64 non-flyers. In addition, 42 balloon companies are desired, requiring 336 officers.

Need of Legislation. Secretary Baker said that existing law permitted the issuance of commissions in peace only for the rank of second lieutenant. Such commissions, it is said, will not be attractive to officers now being discharged with higher rank won during the war. Nor is it believed that civilians would be attracted by commissions as second lieutenants. Enough thoroughly trained aviators can be retained from the emergency officers if the law is changed as desired.

An army air squadron is to be used shortly at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, to carry on aerial adjustment of coast artillery. The batteries will fire on floating targets 20 miles out at sea by wireless directions from aeroplanes.

ORDNANCE BUREAU'S WORK CONTINUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The manufacture of guns, munitions and other ordnance articles has continued since the signing of the armistice, so that the War Department may have on hand a sufficient supply for the needs of a well-balanced military force, Col. A. J. Stuart of the ordnance bureau testified before the House Committee on War Department Expenditures on Thursday. He said that there was a serious lack of essential material for the army at the time the armistice was signed, but that it had largely been made up, and he specifically mentioned between 35 and 40 14-inch naval guns manufactured on war contracts, which have been accepted by the government since Nov. 11, and will be used for coast defense. There are about 95,000,000 pounds of high explosives on hand, but very little of it will be put on sale if the war reserve plan of the Secretary of War comes to fruition.

AID FOR RAILROADS AFTER THEIR RETURN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Railroad Administration's deficit, now exceeding \$400,000,000, might as well be classed as a war loss, Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday told the House Interstate Commerce Committee, considering the Esch Bill for regulation of carriers after the period of federal control. When the roads are returned, he said, the government should assist by lending them money at a rate not obtainable from banks. Without some declaration as to the rate situation, he contended that, with the termination of federal control, intrastate rates would automatically become what they were fixed by state commissions.

ITALY REPORTED IN DIRE NEED OF AID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Italy's chief desire at this time is that the nations with which she was associated in the war recognize and appreciate her ideals and aims, Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Rome, declared yesterday at the White House. He called to discuss the situation in Italy with President Wilson.

Ambassador Page, who soon is to resign his post, said Italy was in dire need of economic assistance and was short especially of coal and food. He said that the Italians felt they had been isolated during the negotiations at Paris, but declared they were more friendly toward the United States than any other country.

ARCHIVES HANDLED OVER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made yesterday that Dr. Francisco Tudela, the Peruvian Ambassador, had handed over the archives of the embassy to the first secretary, Dr. Carlos Gibson, as the result of the overthrow of the Pardo Government at Lima.

"SACRIFICE FOR ALL" URGED IN CANADA

The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, Tells Constituents at Mission City Taxes Will Be Raised Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MISSION CITY, British Columbia—The Hon. John Oliver, the Premier of British Columbia, addressed his constituents here for the first time since his elevation to the premiership. He dealt chiefly with the financial standing of the Province. He stated there would be a deficit of over \$3,000,000 this year but that the government had decided to go ahead and borrow money to help tide the Province over the critical period of unrest coincident with reconstruction. The Premier told his hearers that their taxes have been raised and will be raised again. "The pinch is coming," said the Premier, "and it means sacrifice for all. In 1911 the net debt of the province was a fraction over \$5,000,000; in 1914 it had increased to \$8,750,000; in 1916 it was \$16,420,000; in 1917 it was \$20,946,000, and today it is \$25,000,000 with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway's obligations."

The Pacific Great Eastern was accountable for about \$5,000,000 of this sum, he said, and the land settlement for \$448,000, the Soldiers Land Act for \$372,000 and the receivership of South Vancouver for \$790,000. The credit of the Province had been preserved and the government had been able to borrow at 5.35, while the Dominion government had to pay 5.45 per cent.

Speaking of the returned soldier problem, the Premier stated that the government had, at the present time, 998 returned men employed. He claimed that the returned men had no complaint to make on the government, despite the fact that some of them had asked him to resign. Behind this action, he declared, there was political influence.

Continuing, he said that he had no hesitation in saying that there is a Bolshevik element in control of the Social Democratic Party in this Province that hope for, worked for, and expected to so work on the returned soldiers that there would be a revolution in Canada this summer. "There is the strongest evidence to this effect," he continued, "the soldiers didn't fall into the snare, and I say that we have as great a debt to them for their stand in the recent troubles in Canada as for their bravery on the battlefields. If it had not been for them conditions might have been very serious in Canada today."

ALABAMA SENATE AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Ratification of the Anthony Suffrage Amendment was defeated in the Alabama Senate yesterday by a vote of 19 to 13. The amendment was submitted by Governor Kilby without recommendation. President Wilson telegraphed a second appeal yesterday for affirmative action. The vote followed a hearing on Wednesday, when Chief Justice Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court spoke in favor of ratification.

The POPULARITY of POSTUM

has become so great in recent years that it is now used in thousands of homes where a superior table beverage is desired.

And the preference for Postum is based upon comparative values.

"There's a Reason"

WILSON'S Certified Brand

MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES

A partial list of Wilson's Certified guaranteed food Products:

- Sweet Corn
- Green Peas
- Tomatoes
- String Beans
- Beets
- Pork and Beans
- Apparagus Tips
- California Peaches
- Plum Pudding
- Cherries
- Blueberries
- Raspberries
- Strawberries
- Catnip
- Chili Sauce
- Jellies
- Jams
- Preserves
- Peanut Butter
- Mince Meat
- Olives
- Balmes
- Veal Loaf
- Oleomargarine
- Eggs
- Ham

TENDER and delicious, properly cooked, Wilson's "square-pressed" Certified boiled ham not only gratifies your hot-weather appetite, but it saves time and unnecessary work in the kitchen. Each ham is carefully selected, properly basted and trimmed, then boiled by expert chefs. Our exclusive method of pressing the ham squarely gives it the ideal shape for wasteful slicing. Divide the slice and make two sandwiches. Your delicatessen store, grocer or meat dealer will be glad to slice this ham for you—ask for Wilson's Certified square pressed boiled ham.

The rich, full-ripe flavor of our Certified ripe olives appeals to all. And they "go splendidly" with sandwiches, salads and all other hot-weather dishes.

All Wilson products are selected, handled and prepared with respect. Thoughtfulness, care and consideration, such as your own mother would show, are second nature in our organization.

The Wilson label is a pledge and a promise to you that your purchase must entirely satisfy you.

WILSON & CO. CHICAGO

The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

ARBITRATION BOARD IN BOSTON STRIKE

Carmen Remain Out Pending a Decision, However—No Attempt to Run Cars—Popular Feeling Against Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Settlement of the strike on the lines of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the principal street car system operating in this city, is hoped for through the efforts of a local arbitration commission. After conferences at City Hall and at the State House, attended by representatives of the carmen, the public trustees, the city government and the Chamber of Commerce, it was agreed that the trustees should appoint a member for an arbitration board, the carmen a second member, and the persons thus chosen the third member. The men, however, were not to go back to work until the commission gave its decision.

Late last night there appeared to be no prospect of a settlement of the strike before tomorrow, at the earliest. James H. Vahey, counsel for the men, and H. Wade Barnum, counsel for the company, were understood to be in a deadlock on the selection of the third member of the board. A conference with Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, has been called for 9 o'clock this morning, and there is hope that the third member will be agreed on then. If so, the union will call a meeting for tonight and the men may vote on any agreement that may be made, but no settlement will be effective without the vote of the union in meeting.

Samuel L. Powers, of the trustees, announced yesterday that the men have in the past year received \$4,000,000 in increased wages, and that the demands now presented will mean \$4,250,000 more, a total of \$10,250,000 in the year. This represents an increase of 100 per cent in wages, and would put 7 cents out of every 10-cent fare into wages.

Mr. Powers said that 20 per cent of the people were not using the service as a result of the 10-cent fare. On the basis of the former 8-cent fare gross receipts were running at the rate of about \$27,000,000 annually. He doubted if the 10-cent fare would produce as much as \$30,000,000, whereas the road would have to earn \$35,000,000 a year in order to satisfy the demands of the carmen.

"There is a rate of fare which will produce the maximum amount of revenue," he said, "but I doubt if it is possible for Boston Elevated to earn more than \$30,000,000 a year gross from any rate of fare. There is no doubt that any fare above 10 cents will kill off traffic enough so that the results will be unsatisfactory."

Bay State Cars Run

The men quit work at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and not a car ran all day except over the Bay State lines, on which cars from Lynn, Revere, Malden, Melrose and Chelsea were operated to Scollay Square. On other Bay State lines where Elevated employees operate the cars into Boston, service was interrupted at the transfer point. Boston & Worcester cars were not run over the Elevated tracks.

The practically complete cessation of street car traffic caused a great increase in travel over steam railroads, which ran extra trains, and many hundreds of automobiles and trucks were brought into service. Several large companies ran trucks or motor cars to locations where their employees could meet for transportation into the city.

Near the Dudley Street terminal, one of the busiest street-railway transfer points, fleets of automobiles were waiting to carry passengers into town at a slight increase over the Elevated fare. Almost as many passengers were accommodated by automobiles as normally by trains. For 25 cents a ride of two or three miles could be had in a limousine. Trucks, fitted with settees and chairs, were provided also, and their fares were lower. The residential sections of the city were helped by the many automobile owners who cheerfully gave a "lift" to persons ordinarily dependent on street cars.

Public Not Sympathetic

The attitude of the carmen, who in spite of pleading and definite promises by city officials insisted on going on strike, although the public was subjected to grave inconvenience, seems practically to have deprived them of any public sympathy. The general feeling is expressed that the men have overstepped themselves.

If the strike should continue, it is estimated that there are enough automobiles in Boston, if their use is properly organized, to provide necessary service for the public. There are probably 30,000 machines, including trucks, registered from the metropolitan district, which has a population of about 1,000,000. There is, then, roughly one car to every 12 persons. In view of the large number of children and elderly persons who use street cars seldom, it is probable that these machines, if kept in constant use, could supply a very satisfactory service.

In Washington, during the war, motorists were organized, during rush hours, to stop on signal to pick up any war worker or soldier bound in the same direction.

George Spaulding, recently appointed receiver of the Blue Hill Street Railway Company, has filed a new tariff with the Public Service Commission, under which a 10-cent rate of fare will go into effect on Aug. 15 on all lines of that road, if approved by the commission, and all special rate tickets

now in existence will be withdrawn. On one line the fare has been 8 cents and on all other lines it has been 7 cents.

SETTLEMENT BASIS OFFERED BY SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—While various conferences were being held yesterday in an attempt to settle the shipworkers' strike, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, came to the city and declared that if the United States Shipping Board would grant the three-week system to the men on the Atlantic Coast, as already granted to those on the Pacific Coast, a settlement could be reached.

Mr. Furuseth thought that it was the eight-hour day demand, and not their insistence on more wages, that was holding the men out. The three-shift was equivalent to the eight-hour day, and the inference from Mr. Furuseth's remarks was that the Shipping Board was to be blamed for not granting the same conditions in the east as those awarded in the west.

As for the Shipping Board's appeal for volunteers to man ships to take to France several carloads of cattle awaiting shipment, in accordance with agreement between the two governments, Mr. Furuseth said the board could ship the cattle if it wished to, by chartering cattle ships to the French-American line, which has reached an agreement with the men.

ULTIMATUM SERVED ON BUILDING TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The organized building contractors of Chicago yesterday served notice on the striking trades that if they did not go back to work by 8 o'clock this morning, they would bring all building construction in the city to a halt and would stop delivery of building materials. This decision followed on the shutting down of several of the International Harvester Company plants, the day before.

There is a considerable radical element in the ranks of Labor in Chicago, but Labor has run along smoothly on the whole in this district throughout the war period. Recently, however, signs of unrest have made themselves evident. The contractors declare that the carpenters violated their contract in their demands for higher pay and the International Harvester Company asserts that the 4000 men at the McCormick Harvester works quit without making any demands at all.

FOOD STORED IN CONTROL OF PACKERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a report issued yesterday officials of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, declare that enormous quantities of meats, butter and eggs are now in storage in Chicago warehouses, chiefly under control of the five big packers. The report states that since the last regular compilation of figures, June 1, the stocks of these commodities have grown in abnormal proportions and that their release would go far toward relieving the present shortage and tend to reduce prices.

According to the report the following quantities are at present stored in Chicago: Beef, \$5,871,000 pounds; pork, 70,517,000 pounds; butter, 7,893,000 pounds; eggs, 1,280,000 cases or 360,000,000 dozen eggs.

RAILWAY MECHANICS VOTE FOR STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—Railroad shop mechanics in session here yesterday adopted resolutions favoring a strike of more than 25,000 rail workers in the southeast at 10 a. m., Aug. 1, unless the United States Railroad Administration grants increased wages. The demands contained in the resolutions are 35 cents an hour for mechanics, 60 cents for helpers, 10 cents an hour increase for apprentices, all retroactive to Jan. 1, 1919. The resolutions have been forwarded to the Director-General of Railroads at Washington.

FRANK MORRISON FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A permanent federal employment service would benefit organized and unorganized Labor alike, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declared yesterday before the joint sessions of House and Senate Labor committees. Between 30 and 40 per cent of the coal miners were now out of work, he said, because of large stocks accumulated, and there was also considerable unemployment in the building trades. Wage increases have not kept pace with the advance in living costs, he said, and no relief from high prices was to be anticipated for years.

FALL RIVER MILLS WARN OPERATIVES

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association yesterday issued a statement "to the people of Fall River and textile operatives in particular," declaring its intention of shutting down all the mills in the city should the doffers' union declare a strike at any mill of the association failing to comply with the union demand for a readjustment of the wage rate. The doffers had called a strike at the Sagamore Mills yesterday, but later postponed action pending a special meeting Friday night.

WAGE COMMISSION'S POWER IS INCREASED

Amendments to Massachusetts Law Are Expected Greatly to Facilitate the Establishment of a Minimum Rate of Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Minimum Wage Commission Law amendments which went into effect on July 1 will enable that organization to fill vacancies that may arise in a wage board, to require employers to post certain notices and to keep records of the hours worked by their women employees.

During recent efforts on the part of various groups, both private and public, to arouse general conviction regarding the paying of fair living wages to all women workers, the Minimum Wage Commission appears to have come more and more into prominence in equalizing the working conditions of men and women in the bringing about of a peace-time wage to meet war-time prices.

These measures represent all of the recommendations made by the commission for legislative action this year. Although they do not extend the scope of the existing law, they materially strengthen it, and will enable the commission to carry on its work with less difficulty than in the past. The first mentioned amendment is intended to meet legitimate emergencies and to prevent interruption of the work of the commission through blocking the action of its wage boards. According to an opinion given by the Attorney-General, the law as originally enacted had no provision for filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of a wage board member. Consequently, in such an event proceedings would be brought to a standstill. This is what happened in the case of the wage board formed for the corset industry in the winter of 1914-15. After accepting the resignation of one of the members, the commission was advised that it had no authority to fill the vacancy, and also that in view of the vacancy the determinations of the board would probably be invalid. The work of that board was, therefore, suspended.

Under the authorization given by the amendment, the commission can prevent the recurrence of such a situation. The new law provides that "the commission shall have power to fill a vacancy or vacancies arising in a duly constituted wage board by appointing a sufficient number of suitable persons to complete the representation of the employers, employees, or the public, as the case may be."

Compulsory Posting of Notices

The second amendment, requiring employers when requested by the commission to post notices of hearings, of nominations for wage boards, and of wage board decrees supersedes an act passed in 1915 regarding the same subject. The new act makes the requirements more specific and adds as penalty for noncompliance a fine of \$5 to \$50 for each offense. The text of the amendment is as follows: "The Commission may require employers in any occupation to post notices of its hearings or of nominations for wage boards, or of decrees that apply to employees, in such reasonable way and for such length of time as it may direct. Whoever refuses or fails to post such notices or decrees, when so required, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense. The commission and the State Board of Labor and Industries shall have power to enforce the provisions of this section."

The third amendment provides that in addition to the records which employers are now required to keep, showing names, addresses, occupations, and weekly wage payments for every woman and minor in their employ, they shall, when requested by the commission, keep for a specified period not exceeding six months, a record showing the hours worked each week by such women and minors. Like the amendment regarding the posting of notices, this act carries a penalty clause providing a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50 for failure to comply. As this penalty applies not only to the keeping of records of hours, but also to all of the other records, it adds substantial support to the original law.

PRESIDENT MASARYK FOR SOCIALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
—President Masaryk in a recent visit to Pilsen, Bohemia, made a speech on socialization to the employees of the Skoda Works, according to advices received here. He told them that socialization was his watchword, and he asked each of them, whether workman,

official, or engineer, to reflect upon it. Their aim must be to raise and also to perfect their production, and for this purpose state administration was necessary. The object of the government, and his own personal object, would be to supply them with all that they needed for their work. Their state must now be united with the whole of Europe, and their produce must be disposed of in the great European market, and perhaps overseas.

This aim of socialization, tending toward a new democratic society, was a great one, and it demanded the cooperation of them all, he said. He was convinced that he had the right to ask them, the elite of the workers, to contribute their life's experience toward the accomplishment of this great reform.

BILLS TO OFFSET HIGH LIVING COST

Committee of French Labor Federation, in Statement, Says, However, Measures Are Not Likely to Settle the Problem

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The measures announced yesterday by the government are not likely to settle the problem of the high cost of living, according to a statement issued by the executive committee of the General Labor Federation after a meeting last night. The committee announced that another meeting would be held today to discuss final plans for the general strike proposed for Monday.

Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, declares, however, that the meeting of the executive committee today was called to consider the indefinite postponement of the general strike. He says that the National Railroads Union has received 17 protests against the strike from its provincial branches. He declares that the public need be under no apprehension as to events on Monday, and maintains that among the organizations favoring a general strike barely 20 per cent of the members will go out.

Transportation Workers May Go Out

The Journal announces that the union of dramatic artists has decided to participate in the general strike. The Paris transportation workers, it adds, will also go out, but there probably will be a limited service on the subways.

The Minister of Justice has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies the government's bill intended to reduce the cost of living, demanding its immediate discussion. The previous law against speculation included a clause by which it was to expire three months after the cessation of hostilities. In the bill this clause is now prolonged to three years, and the penalties increased. Speculation may be punished by imprisonment from two months to two years, and a fine of 500 to 50,000 francs. If it affects food, drinks, heat, clothes and shoes the prison term is raised to three years and the fine to 100,000 francs.

The penalties may be further raised to five years' imprisonment and 200,000 francs fine if the merchandise is not such as the accused person regularly deals in.

Posting of Prices Extended
The posting of prices which are enforced for restaurants is extended to hotels and also to rooms, heating materials, shoes and clothing. Measures will be taken to prevent increasing rates unduly, especially by the concealment of the fact that apartments are empty.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Press)—Four definite measures intended to reduce the cost of living were decided upon today at a meeting of the Cabinet. Henri Roy, a deputy, was appointed a commissioner to execute the ideas agreed upon.

FILIPINOS MAY HAVE THEIR OWN DRY LAW

MANILA, Philippine Islands—The Philippine Legislature purposes the enactment of a prohibition measure for the islands in the event it is held that the national prohibition amendment recently ratified in the United States does not apply to the Philippines.

SERVICE-AT-COST SYSTEM FAVORED

Electric Railway Commission Witnesses Oppose Paternalism—One-Fare Theory Opposed—Higher Tolls Not Remedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Municipal ownership of street railways was condemned, and a "service-at-cost-system" was approved as a practicable solution of the street railway problem by witnesses before the Federal Electric Railway Commission yesterday.

C. W. George, one of the receivers for the Pittsburgh Railways Company, who advocated the latter plan, said that he entered upon his receivership in a "critical mood," but that his practical experience had taught him that the management had been doing the best that it could under the circumstances. Despite the fact that fares have been advanced in Pittsburgh, the lines now are not making operating expenses, he testified.

Mr. George who was in the real estate business before he became a receiver for the Pittsburgh company, is opposed to the one-fare system. He estimated that the value of property within a five-cent zone system would be greater than property outside the five-cent zone.

Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the American Electric Railway Association, was in favor of control by public service commissions, not only in all states where they now exist, but in all states and that their control should apply to securities as well as other matters.

New York Decision

Carrier Companies Commend Conferment of Rate Powers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Before deciding what effect it may have, New York City officials who have opposed higher street railway fares are awaiting the opportunity to study the complete decision handed down by the State Court of Appeals, allowing the up-state Public Service Commission to permit higher fares, in Buffalo, New York, regardless of franchise limitations.

Meanwhile public utility corporations say the decision indicates that the court sees the inevitability of higher fares. At the same time they do not say it will empower the Public Service Commission here to allow the local subway, surface, and elevated lines to increase fares to at least 7 cents. For months now the companies have been carrying on a campaign for higher fares. Beyond doubt, they will use the decision in this campaign to the utmost.

An attempt of the company to order increased fares, however, would not be unexpected, and Gov. A. E. Smith himself is understood to favor an increase.

He has already approved the order allowing the New York Railways Company to charge 2 cents for transfers at 99 points on its surface lines.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1874 provided that traction companies should not increase fares fixed in franchise contracts without consent of the city officials. This, it is believed, would prevent the commission from authorizing an increase on lines covered by franchises granted since 1874. There may be franchises prior to that date which would not be affected by the amendment. The decision is said to have no bearing on subway and elevated lines here, the city being a partner to the dual contracts under which they are operated.

The Buffalo railways operate under the Milburn arrangement, in which city and companies agreed that nothing in the contract would be construed to prevent the Legislature from regulating fares. One view of the decision is that the court holds that the commission, as a delegate of the Legislature, has power under this provision to regulate fares in Buffalo. City officials apprehend that if the latest decision empowers the commission to permit companies to charge more than 5 cents, regardless of franchise agreements, the power of franchise agreements, the power of those officials to withstand the campaign for higher fares is taken away.

Providence Railway Men to Go Out

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
Providence, Rhode Island—Nearly 3400 men employed by the Providence Street Railway Company will walk out on strike at midnight today unless the War Labor Board grants their demands for an increase in wages to 75 cents an hour, union officials here declared yesterday. Efforts are being made by city officials to bring about a settlement, but, according to latest advices, without success. Officials of the company refuse to act, leaving the entire matter to the War Labor Board for adjustment.

Indiana Road Grants Increase

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Effective yesterday, conductors and motormen of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company will receive an increase of 3 cents an hour. The new schedule ranges from 37 to 42 cents an hour.

Chicago Tentative Offer

CHICAGO, Illinois—A tentative offer of an increase in wages was made yesterday by officials of the surface and elevated street railway lines in the hope of averting a strike of 15,000 employees, who demand an increase of 87 cents an hour. The wage increase would be granted on condition that the companies be permitted to increase fares.

HAWAII WENT OVER THE TOP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—People in the Territory of Hawaii subscribed \$5,005,650 toward the Victory Liberty Loan, according to an official statement showing the subscriptions of the various cities in the twelfth federal reserve district. The total subscribed in the Hawaiian Islands was 104.54 per cent of the territory's quota, which was \$4,788,000.

FRANCE REGAINING PRE-WAR STATUS

Baron de Neufville, Banker, in New York Address, Tells of Determination of People to Redeem Their Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—France is no more daunted by her problem of reconstruction than she was when facing her enemy, and she is already well along with her post-war tasks, according to Baron Jacques de Neufville, a French banker, who spoke at a luncheon given by Maurice Case-nave, French High Commissioner, at the Hotel Avignon, in this city.

The French people are caring for the great international needs, he said, but France must purchase raw material and must maintain the franc at its real value created by the mass of French equity behind it, and not fall on the question of exchange. The French Government will repay its debt, said Baron de Neufville, but he believes that the American commercial public must be encouraged to buy a large issue of French bonds to help France meet the immediate need. Helping France at this time will prove good business, he said, since the French people are at work turning out goods on which they will realize good profit.

Baron de Neufville dealt with the three points on which business men returning from France have shown considerable skepticism—the French political situation, the assertion that there is insufficient taxation in France, and the supposed inability or unwillingness of the people to work.

The French Government may fall at any time that it loses a majority in Parliament, he said, and for this reason it was compelled to proceed with utmost caution with the fiscal problems. Affairs had been somewhat more complicated because the Peace Conference met in Paris. He believes, however, that the general election to be held this fall will straighten out matters.

The French system of taxation could not be changed during the stress of war, particularly since there were no large incomes there which could be confiscated. The wealth was divided in many parts and the income tax system was not popular. The war taxation, which will be levied for many years to come, must be planned so that it will work as little hardship as possible. The railroads must be restored. The people, he said, were doing their utmost to bring back the old frame of the pre-war days, and with the cooperation of America's banking interests, through the purchase of French bonds, the country would be restored to its original prosperity.

"ONE-BIG-UNION" FAVORED

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has voted almost unanimously in favor of the "One-Big-Union."

KNOX STRAW HATS

The KNOX Straw Hat stock has been replenished with a number of smart, new styles for Mid-Summer—Straws that present features distinctively KNOX produced with KNOX traditional quality. Sennits, Split Straws, Kofu, Mackinaws, Leghorns, Bangkoks, Panamas and fancy braids, ranging in prices from

Five Dollars To Four Hundred

MEN'S CAMELS HAIR COATS KNOX CAPS
One Hundred Dollars Four Dollars to Eight

KNOX CLOTH HATS
Five Dollars to Eight

KNOX TIES KNOX GOLF SUITS
Two Dollars to Five Fifty Dollars to Seventy

KNOX HAT COMPANY

452 Fifth Avenue 161 Broadway
NEW YORK
and at the better shops in all leading cities

AMERICAN LEADERS
Beaded Tip
Introducing the little brother of Beaded Tip Shoe Laces
B. T. Rubber Heels
"The Heels with the New Idea"
Ask your shoe repair man or shoe dealer to explain the patented air cushion that makes walking a delight.
United Lace & Braid Mfg. Co.,
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
Auburn, Providence, R. I.



WOMEN ADVOCATE PERMANENT PEACE

International Congress Delegates
Included German Women,
Who Are Said to Have Op-
posed Germany's War Crimes

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—The International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace which met at The Hague in May, 1915, held its second meeting in Zurich from May 12 to 17. Sixteen countries were represented, and over 130 delegates were present from Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, and Australia. The Australian delegation for two months in order to attend, and two of them only arrived on the last day of the congress. Not only in numbers, but in quality were the delegates representative, many women being well known in politics, natural science, literature, and public work, while working class leaders, as well as others, took a prominent part.

Caliber of the Delegates

The American delegation included the president, Jane Addams, also Prof. Emily Balch, Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial hygiene, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Chrystal Eastman, Mrs. Cothran, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Louis Post, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Miss Lillian Wald. The British delegation included Mrs. Swanwick, Councilor Margaret Ashton, Miss Isabella Ford, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Despard, and many well-known social and political workers. The best-known among the German women were the two suffrage pacifist leaders, Dr. Auguste and Lida Gustava Heymann of Munich, Dr. Helene Stöcker of Berlin, and the anthropologist Professor Selenka. Of all the delegations it would be no exaggeration to say that they showed a high level of ability and achievement. The program was roughly divided into four divisions:

1. Reports on the women's peace movement in each country, which included narratives of the revolutions in Germany and Austria.
2. Discussions on the peace terms and the hunger blockade, on which resolutions were telegraphed to the Paris Peace Conference.
3. The draft of a real League of Nations.
4. Program for future work.

Miss Heymann, of Munich, gave a vivid account of women's peace work in Germany, and her whole-hearted repudiation of the crimes of Germany's former government will be welcomed by the outside world, as it was welcomed by the Congress. The women for whom she spoke, and they are organized in 40 different towns in Germany, protested against every militarist crime of which they heard, and as soon as they heard of it. They protested against the invasion of Belgium, and against the "inhuman deportations," against annexations, and against the Brest Litovsk treaty; while Germany was apparently victorious they never ceased to demand negotiations, and all this in spite of the severest censorship and repression. They sent their protests to the Reichstag and to the military authorities. They protested against the foreign office intrigues, and against the spring offensive of 1918. They urged and worked for peace based on right.

The strong anti-militarist section in Germany was well represented at the Congress by its 27 delegates, who, coming as they did from branch societies in Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and Munich, could fairly claim to speak. These women, representative of the aristocracy, the professional class, and the middle class housewives, all supported Miss Heymann's views, and declared in conversation that they and others would have quit Germany had she been victorious.

Anti-Militaristic Women

Their attitude to their revolutions was interesting and consistent. In Bavaria at first opposed it, as they thought it must be violent, but Kurt Eisner's revolution and government were bloodless. Women placarded the streets with appeals against violence. Women sat in the revolutionary tribunal which abolished capital punishment, and passed no sentence harsher than one year's imprisonment. Since Eisner's murder, unfortunately, blood has been shed, in spite of women's efforts to prevent it, and when the Red and White armies were approaching each other in April, 1919, three young women went out to negotiate between them, but without success.

Dr. Anita Augspurg urged women of other countries to insist on general disarmament, so that their revolution might be bloodless. This whole account of the attitude of an important section of German women is interesting and important, their repudiation of the atrocities committed by Germany in the war should facilitate the resumption of friendly relations between them and women of the allied countries, and their conduct in the revolution consisting in opposition to violence and in work for peace, full and gentle method in certainly a new contribution to the history of civil war. Mrs. Hertikka's account of the Austrian revolution was summed up in a few words: "One day," she said, "we said to Karl Hapsburg 'Go,' and the next day we were a republic."

The most important work of the Congress came on the second day, which was devoted to a discussion of the peace terms and of the blockade.

These debates were led and the resolution framed entirely by women of the allied and associated powers.

A resolution strongly condemning the peace terms was moved by Mrs. Philip Snowden, who denounced the recognition of the secret treaties, the denial of the right of self-determination, the annexation of the Saar basin, and of Silesia, the impossible indemnities demanded, and the immense increases in British armaments which accompanied the enforced disarmament of Germany. She was seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin and supported by British and American speakers. The resolution was carried unanimously, with the instruction that it be telegraphed to Paris and to the allied governments.

Blockade Condemned

The resolution condemning the blockade was moved by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and seconded by Mrs. Wern Bugge of Sweden, who described the wretched condition of Germany as seen by neutrals. It was supported by Mrs. Genoni, by Anna Klemm of Sweden, who quoted Professor Johansson's report on German conditions, showing that it was impossible for Germany to support more than three-quarters of her population without imports, and the terrible consequences resulting from the blockade. Miss Balch supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously, and it was decided that it should be telegraphed to Paris.

The attitude of the German and Austrian delegates in these debates and altogether during the entire congress was dignified and reticent. When invited to do so, they described the appalling conditions of want and suffering in their countries, especially among the children of the working classes, and the old. But in the many interviews the writer had with them no word of personal complaint, no personal appeal, no recrimination, was heard.

The debate on the League of Nations was necessarily lengthy and complicated. Four different drafts came before the congress; all of them condemned the Paris covenant and demanded a real democratic league, giving equal rights to all nations and providing for general disarmament and abolition of conscription.

A Woman's League of Nations

Finally, a resolution was adopted for transmission to the Peace Conference, urging the immediate adoption of the following essential conditions:

- (a) Membership freely open, from the time of the establishment of the league, to any state desiring to join and willing to perform the duties of membership.
- (b) The number of nations included in the executive body not to be less than 11.
- (c) Immediate reduction of armaments on the same terms for all member states.
- (d) Abolition of conscription in all states joining the league.
- (e) Adherence to the right of self-determination in territorial adjustments and matters of nationality, whether sanctioned by the secret treaties, by the treaty embodying the Covenant of the League of Nations, or by later treaties.

(f) Right of direct presentation to the league by nationalities and dependencies within any government of their desires as to self-government.

(g) Free access to raw materials for all nations on equal terms.

(h) Abrogation of regional understandings like the "Monroe Doctrine" and "other international engagements," in so far as inconsistent with the covenant of the league.

(i) Provision for easier amendment of the Constitution.

The remaining sessions were devoted to the adoption of a comprehensive program for a progressive women's movement. The title of the society was changed to "The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom." Crowded public meetings were held each evening.

The most dramatic and moving event of the Congress came on the last day. Mrs. Jeanne Melin, a French woman from the devastated provinces of the Ardennes arrived, having only obtained her passport in time to give her greetings before the Congress closed. She was greeted with rapturous applause; the German delegation offered her a bouquet of la France roses and warm words of greeting. As she stood hand in hand with the German delegate, Miss Heymann, the whole Congress rose to its feet and moved to its depths by her noble eloquence, all present raised their right hand and pledged themselves to devote their lives to the war against war.

A delegation composed of Miss Addams, Miss Balch, Mrs. Genoni, Mrs. Despard, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mrs. Duchsne, and Mrs. Ragaz was deputed to present the resolutions on the Blockade, the League of Nations, the Women's Charter, and the peace terms to the Peace Conference.

Finally the committee of nine members was elected. Headquarters will be opened in Geneva, and Miss Balch will act as secretary.

DOCTORS AND LODGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The bitter feud between the Friendly Societies Association of Victoria and the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association has not been healed by time nor by the armistice. An attempt to accept a compromise was rejected by the doctors has been rejected by societies representing 79,311 members as against those numbering 65,064. The long dispute, which arose out of the attempt of the British Medical Association to dictate terms in connection with lodge payments and connections, has proved costly to the Friendly Societies, who have lost 12,000 members in the last 12 months. At the same time the Medical Institutes, which were established as one means of fighting the British Medical Association are showing good returns, and they will probably seek to draw from England and America those medical men who are not members of the British Medical Association or a similar American organization.

FRANCE'S COMING ELECTORAL REFORM

Difference of Attitude Toward
Reform Bill Has Occurred
Between Senate and Chamber,
Although Subject Is Urgent

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Again there is divergence between the Chamber and the Senate on a subject of the greatest importance and urgency, namely that of electoral reform, or the system on which the elections shall be conducted. There is no absolute decision of the Senate as yet, but so far, the tendency exhibited by the senatorial commission appointed to examine the bill for this reform, shows that there are important differences between the higher and lower assemblies. Meanwhile the Chamber is pressing the urgency of the subject, and on the day when the senatorial commission was formulating the points of its judgment, the Chamber was occupying itself with expressing in vigorous terms the necessity of speeding up the process of determination of the electoral system. The opinion is expressed every hand that the Senate must exercise greater diligence in this matter. All the political parties have an interest in the system being determined upon as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Jobert laid a proposition before the Chamber's Universal Suffrage Commission in which he invited the government "to take all necessary measures of an administrative or military character with a view to proceeding as rapidly as possible with the renewal of all the elective assemblies whose mandate has expired." When the commission had duly discussed this proposition, it instructed Mr. Desoye to report upon it, and to express the opinion that speedy elections were indeed desirable, but that they could only take place after the complete demobilization of the reserves and after a solution had been reached of the questions of the system of the ballot and the feminine vote. On the other hand, the commission approved the terms of a report by Mr. Desoye on the postponement of the departmental elections which ought to take place in July, as well as the partial municipal elections. In parliamentary circles there appears to be a general impression that the government has determined to proceed in the first place with the renewal of the Chamber, and that this will almost certainly take place in the month of October. It could hardly take place before then, and it should not take place after.

Liveliness in the Senate

From the beginning there has been a certain liveliness in the senatorial proceedings in this matter. On the eve of the first discussion upon it, and the appointment of a commission to go into the matter, there were meetings of two parliamentary groups, and in the case of both of them there were keen debates. The group of the Democratic Left, Radical and Radical Socialist, assembled under the presidency of Emile Combes, and after an animated argument, it rejected successively the existing system of "scrutin d'arrondissement" (condemned by the Chamber) and the "scrutin de liste" with the single ballot, and came to an almost unanimous agreement upon a formula. "The group declares itself in favor of the electoral reform by the departmental scrutin de liste, on a majority basis, with second ballot." This is the system that was applied to the elections of 1886. At a meeting of the Republican Union, over which Mr. Boudenoot presided, there was a disposition to approve of the scheme that had been adopted by the Chamber, but some members of the group wished to make improvements in it. On the following day the group of the Republican Left, under the presidency of Mr. Tournon, decided unanimously to support, without any modification, the decisions that had been reached by the Chamber.

Then the Senate proceeded to the nomination of its special commission of 27 members, the election, of course, being conducted on party lines. When it had been completed, an analysis showed that, of the 27, 14 had declared themselves hostile to the terms of the bill which had been passed at the Palais Bourbon, and two of those 14 had gone so far as to support the existing system, that of the "scrutin d'arrondissement." Nine members of the new commission accepted the proposals of the Chamber without any demur. Three members declared themselves in favor of a system of electoral reform that might be evolved after discussion with the Chamber. One member, Mr. Bepmale, declared himself definitely an "arrondissementier" and let it be known that he was an equally determined opponent of the second ballot, preferring the propositions of the Chamber.

Scrutin de Liste Favored

From this analysis it appeared that the commission had a majority favorable to the "scrutin de liste" with two ballots. But no sooner had the constitution of the commission been settled upon than it was announced that Mr. Couyba, one of the 14 who are hostile to the Chamber's scheme, would present a counter-scheme to his colleagues. He would bring forward again the scheme which Mr. Jeanneney caused the Senate to adopt in 1913, a vote which brought about the fall of the Briand Cabinet. On the other hand Henry Chéron, one of the three in favor of negotiations with the Chamber, was said to have prepared a basis for such negotiation. Meantime Mr. Pams, Minister of the Interior, had indicated that, whatever happened, certain modifications in the bill passed by the Chamber would be necessary. The commission nominated Mr. Régismanset as its president, Messrs. Selves and Couyba as

vice-presidents, Messrs. Pouille and Loubet as secretaries, and Alexandre Bérard as rapporteur. The last-named at once entered upon the task of establishing a parallel between the terms of the scheme approved by the Chamber of Deputies, the bill adopted by the Senate in 1913 upon the report of Jeanneney, and a basis for negotiation put forward by Henry Chéron.

The senatorial bill of 1913, based on the "scrutin de liste" in two ballots, made in its first article the provision that no candidate could be elected if he had obtained fewer votes than one of his opponents. When the terms of Henry Chéron's counter-project or basis for negotiation were made known, it was seen that they were definitely against the "scrutin d'arrondissement," which had been twice rejected by the Chamber and rejected also by the Senate itself. It had for basis the "scrutin de liste," with sections in every department that had more than five deputies. Mr. Chéron said that previously he had voted for proportional representation, but that was not embraced by the scheme of the Chamber. It only allowed that minority representation might be assured in certain departments and not in others. Mr. Chéron's scheme rejected the second ballot, and it contained the proposition that the Chamber should be elected for six years and should be removed half at a time.

Senatorial Decisions

At length the senatorial commission assembled and took the whole subject definitely in hand. Mr. Bérard analyzed the Chamber's proposals, and the counter-proposals put forward. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Chéron, it determined to pronounce itself right away on a certain number of fundamentals. By a majority it agreed upon (1) the suppression of the "scrutin d'arrondissement"; (2) the adoption of the "scrutin de liste"; (3) the single ballot—but an amendment was adopted by the terms of which there would be a second ballot if the candidates together had not obtained a number of votes equal to one-fourth of the registered electors; (4) the "scrutin de liste" should be departmental; (5) the departments to be divided into sections in cases where more than five deputies were to be elected, each constituency then electing at least three deputies; (6) adoption of ideas fixed by the Chamber so far as concerns the electoral basis established according to the number of inhabitants; (7) adoption likewise of ideas fixed by the Chamber concerning the number of deputies and the maintenance, for the time being, of the present number of deputies for the next Parliament; (8) opposition to the partial renewal of the Chamber, with prolongation of the period of the mandate; (9) the law to be applicable to Algeria and the colonies.

Commenting upon all this, the Journal des Débats says that the decisions arrived at were what might be expected of this commission, which was not favorable to the Chamber's scheme and had very plainly shown it. But this commission anyhow did not represent the whole of the Senate, and the decision at which the high assembly would finally arrive should not be prejudged. Anyhow, said the Journal, once more and publicly the scrutin d'arrondissement had been condemned, and on that point the senatorial commission was in agreement with the Chamber. It was in disagreement with it on the new ballot system, proposing the scrutin de liste majoritaire, without a second ballot, suppressing the modest attempt of the Chamber to make a beginning of the representation of minorities. "The senatorial commission's system is not just and it is far from being inoffensive," said this newspaper.

AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANT FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Sydney Chamber of Commerce has sent a resolution to Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, opposing the entry of Australia into shipbuilding and ship repair, and the results are considered unsatisfactory in comparison with the results obtained in the wireless system.

The difficulties inherent in the use of the submarine cable with respect to the transmission of speech are considered by an official of the Marconi Company as insuperable.

The ease with which the wireless

WIRELESS SYSTEM OF TELEPHONING

With Transmitting Apparatus of
Sufficient Power, Telephonic
Conversation Between England
and Australia May Be Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELMSFORD, England.—A remarkable demonstration of the possibilities of wireless telephony and of direction finding by the use of wireless instruments, was recently given at the works of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company at Chelmsford, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, while seated on an omnibus moving along the main road to Colchester, heard a rendering of "The Trumpeter" and one of Chopin's nocturnes played on a gramophone which he had left 10 miles behind. After seeing a portable wireless set erected in a field by the roadside in accordance with sealed orders, he was able to conduct a conversation with an official of the company over 20 miles distant at another station, while that station was calculating the position of the field set by means of data obtained from the force of the waves set up by the conversation through the air, and recorded at two stations, Braintree and Maldon, at the ends of a known base.

The conditions under which the demonstration was conducted were unusually difficult, as the presence of hundreds of telegraph wires, trees, houses, and other ground obstacles made the task of speaking by wireless more complex than would be the case at sea or in the air. Nevertheless, sounds were extremely clear, both as regards speech and Morse, and the comparison with the ordinary office telephone was distinctly in favor of the wireless.

That it will be possible within a reasonable time to conduct a telephonic conversation between England and Australia is regarded as a certainty by the Marconi Company, who have already established communication in this way between their station at Ballyunion in Ireland and a station in Nova Scotia. The whole question resolves itself into the provision of a transmitting apparatus of sufficient power to cover the distance and the utility of the wireless telephone in countries like China and South America where communication is not of the best does not need to be dwelt upon. Already the Marconi Company are under contract to the Chinese Government to supply wireless telephone sets, and it is anticipated that ships which are too small to justify the maintenance of a highly skilled wireless Morse operator, will be equipped with these sets, which can be operated by any of the ship's officers and which will enable the vessel to maintain communication with land and passing vessels throughout the longest voyage.

Basic Ideas of System

The basic ideas of wireless telephony, according to the official who conducted The Christian Science Monitor representative round the clean, well-lighted and well-organized works at Chelmsford, are not by any means a matter of recent discovery, but have been the subject of experiment for some considerable time—in fact they are as old as wireless telegraphy itself—but a sudden advance was made in the commercial possibilities of the system when it was discovered how the sounds made by the receiver of the listening instrument might be magnified so as to be easily audible to the human ear. When that was done it became possible to cover distances by wireless telephony which the present limitations of ordinary telephony either by land wires or submarine cable render impossible to those systems. For distances over even 200 miles, great expense is entailed in the installation of the ordinary system of telephone on land, and the results are considered unsatisfactory in comparison with the results obtained in the wireless system.

The difficulties inherent in the use of the submarine cable with respect to the transmission of speech are considered by an official of the Marconi Company as insuperable.

The ease with which the wireless

telephone can be used was demonstrated to The Christian Science Monitor representative, who, sitting under the shadow of the 450-foot mast at the company's works before the instrument which has been specially designed for military work in the field, and which can be carried on the backs of four horses or mules, talked with an official at the Broomfield station two miles away. The only difference in the method of working as compared with the ordinary telephone is that the speaker must switch on the power to his transmitter before he can make himself heard, and must switch off when he wishes to listen. So clear was the instrument that the noise of the petrol engine placed within 20 feet of the receiver did not disturb the course of the conversation.

Telephone on Moving Bus

So that it might be shown how little difference 20 miles would make to the capacity of this apparatus, which has been used round Chelmsford for communicating a distance of 60 miles, and has a known capacity of much more, a similar set was installed in an ordinary omnibus, the transmitting instrument, however, being left out. The receiving instrument was slung by leather straps and rubber thongs to the roof of the bus, and the headpieces were led up to the outside seats while the receiving aerial was wound round a square wooden frame attached outside.

Under sealed orders the omnibus set out on the Colchester road for a destination 20 miles away, preceded by a complete transmitting and receiving set mounted on a lorry, intended to be set up in the field for an experiment in direction finding. All the way along this pleasant road, in one of the most famous fruit-growing districts of England, and where relays of wagons with outriders, used to hurry the fish to the London market, a modern omnibus demonstrated the perfection of the most modern achievement in communication. Away back at Broomfield, the distance to which was increasing, the words of the operator could be clearly heard by the listeners on the moving bus, who were entertained later with musical items on a gramophone, played at the station which by that time was 10 miles away. A message tapped out in Morse was easily picked up, and later a conversation between Marconi House in the Strand in London, and the station at Broomfield, was intercepted, the distance between the bus and London being then between 40 and 50 miles. Finally, the apparatus on the lorry having been unloaded and quickly erected in a field by the side of the road, communication with Broomfield, by now about 20 miles distant, was established, and the subsequent conversation was as easy to maintain as it had been at two miles.

PEACE IDEALS IN "WHITE" AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Students of the Labor movement in Australia found much to interest them in the recent Victorian Labor conference, which preceded the interstate conference.

Evidently referring to the war-time pact made with Japan, in regard to certain Pacific interests, the president of the Victorian Labor Party, Mr. Scullin, said in his address: "We had learnt recently with pained surprise that at the time Australia was pouring out her treasure of bright young men to assist the Allies, the latter were secretly entering into treaties with an Asiatic power which struck at Australia's economic freedom and the White Australia policy." For once it would seem that Mr. Scullin in Melbourne and Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, in Paris, are in accord, the point of agreement being the islands to the north of Australia.

The conference carried a recommendation to the Sydney conference delegating compulsory training in Australia from the federal platform of the Labor Party. This decision has been warmly opposed by such able Labor men as Mr. Maurice Blackburn, the new president of the Victorian Labor Party, and he declined to act as delegate to the interstate conference. Probably the thinking men of the party realized that without universal training the

days of a White Australia are numbered.

In line with the pacifist idea, the following motion was adopted, adding additional clauses to one of the party planks: "That no articles relating to or extolling wars, battles, or heroes of past wars be printed in the state school papers or books; that peace ideals, internationalism, and the ethics of healthy home life and good citizenship be inculcated in the minds of all children attending state schools; that no contributions of any kind or description be exacted from the children attending state schools by their teachers for any object or purpose." The conference recommended that as a means of speedily repairing war loans a levy of series of levies, at a graduated rate, and with reasonable exemptions, be made upon land and capital.

CITIES AND ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—By a majority of 5 to 2, the full bench of the High Court of Australia has decided that municipalities are not state instrumentalities outside the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in respect to such operations as the making, maintenance, control, and lighting of public streets. The decision was given as the result of the claim of the Municipal Employees Union for an award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to fix wages and conditions of employment in connection with more than 600 municipalities in the different states. The contention of the respondents was that, as instrumentalities of state, municipalities were exempt from the jurisdiction of the Federal Arbitration Court. The judgment of the chief justice, who disagreed with the majority, will interest American lawyers. He quoted decisions of United States judges, and said that in their view it was part of the unwritten law and of the system of English government which the colonists brought with them to America, that the functions of government were divided between the central government and the local or municipal bodies, and that certain powers relegated to these latter, not as agents or servants of the central government but as independent authorities created by the Legislature, and subject, of course, to it, but who were entitled as independent organs of the government of the colony to equal freedom in the performance of their functions. The chief justice said that he did not find anything in the Federal Constitution which authorized any interference with this freedom. This exposition of the law was historically applicable to the Australian colonies. It followed, in his opinion, that a municipal authority, in the discharge of that portion of the general mass of state functions which had been entrusted to it at the date of federation, was entitled to immunity from Commonwealth interference, as the State itself would be in the discharge of similar functions.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monitor Readers

Are requested to write for our
Catalogue, which shows many
of the under-priced items in our

12th Annual AUGUST FUR SALE

Which begins on Monday, July 28th

Delicious Summer Desserts
Central Lunch Club
(Cafeteria Service)
HOME COOKING
237-331 Fourth Avenue, also
Fifth Avenue and Wood St., Pittsburgh

Hehl & Olney
Men's Tailors

Five Thirty-one Wood Street
Pittsburgh
Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning
Rugs, Carpets, Furniture,
Portieres, Curtains
Clothing of all descriptions
Tel. 6400 Hiland Pittsburgh, Pa.

Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Washington, D. C. Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Auto Electrical Accessories
All make Auto Electrical
Equipment repaired
SERVICE STATION 4033 Baum Blvd.

NEGUS

Dependable Markets
BUTTER AND EGGS
MEATS, POULTRY, GROCERIES
"Only the best is cheap"
406 Market St., Pittsburgh Phone Court 4624

A. W. SMITH CO.

Florists

Keenan Building, PITTSBURGH

ALL DEPARTMENTS
LARGEST IN AMERICA

semi-annual remnant day

Friday, July 25th

Most everybody who knows this store knows what Remnant
Day means here. From present indications this Remnant
Day should surpass all records.

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Joseph Horne Co.

PITTSBURGH

Offer a Notable Special for the Week
Beginning Monday, July 21
GOLD-EDGED STATIONERY

a quire of fine linen paper, with envelopes; in white, blue, buff and lavender. 60c box

—Stationery Section, Main Floor

NEW SOCIALIST PHASE IN FRANCE

Party Program Calls for Need of
Revolution, the First Stage of
Which Would Probably Be
Dictatorship of the Proletariat

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amid the preoccupations of peace-making, some of the profoundest and most important social and political movements of the time progress almost unseen and unheard, which is often to their satisfaction. Subtle and important changes of view and action are being brought about, and in time startling revolutions will be made. Such reflections have a particular association with the Socialist Party in France. Up to last November the world was daily acquainted with its troubles, difficulties, its experiments, and new developments, especially when they tended still further to the process of disintegration which then seemed to be in full swing. Since then there has been much less heard of these Socialists, and by those unacquainted with the character and value of political sections in France it might be too readily assumed that they have subsided. The fact is simply that, being somewhat in agreement with each other, they are less demonstrative, that they feel on surer ground than they did during the war and are less harassed by an exceptional question of the first magnitude in regard to which well tried anxieties were sometimes discovered not to be flawless. With aims upon which there is less disagreement and division, the different sections of the party are knitting themselves more closely together, and are setting forth upon a new program.

A Political Force
French socialism sets a lead partly because it is far more extensively practiced, and it is, as it is declared, more intelligent, better studied, and practical. It is a political force and may be said to have that sense of responsibility which it has not in other countries—leaving out of consideration Germany, Austria, and Russia which are passing through most abnormal phases. For that reason its movements are of general interest and consequence. Another but yet minor reason why something less has been heard of it in recent times is, that the newspapers are mainly filled with peace-making news, and the relative importance of political movements is dwarfed. Yet wise men in France today, politicians and others, will tell you that the most important thing happening is the socialist development, since all other events of the present and future may be affected by it.

As a mere hint of the nature of some of the new developments and an earnest of the interest of what is about to be related, it may be remarked that the new program of the party which has been prepared in view of the elections which will probably take place in the autumn calls for a drastic amendment in the constitution, and further than this, declares the necessity of a revolution, the first stage of which, it suggests, would probably be temporary dictatorship of the proletariat. Nobody outside France would be surprised to hear such words, perhaps, if they understood that they came from the lips and thought of the Citizen Jean Longuet, but what will they think when they hear that this program is approved and voted by such careful men, such Conservative Socialists, as Albert Thomas, who, during the war, while they clung as best they could to the grand fundamentals of socialism, labored also in accordance with the maxim that they should be more for the State than for party? The war is won, and that makes all the difference to such as Albert Thomas and Renaudel, and it is quite possible and even comfortable for these who were lions and lambs in the Socialist Party during the war, to lie down together now.

Mr. Thomas' Great Influence

Last year Mr. Thomas showed a disposition toward a great secession, in that he moved appreciably toward the extreme right wing of the party and, joining the separate section of Alexandre Varenne, who, as Albert dropped its socialism for the war, and, as some say, has not completely recovered it since—became the Quarante-En. But he was never wholeheartedly of this section, for at bottom he was the real, earnest, and practical Socialist who believed in attaining the supreme Socialist objects by easy and certain stages. Now nothing is heard of his association with the Varenne section, and it may be taken that he is dropping them and moving back toward the center of the party with which there is a somewhat general approximation. This is an important thing, for Mr. Thomas has great influence in France, and when the leaves of autumn fall it will be in process of exertion and will be increased. That should be remembered now.

Again, only a very few months back, one heard among all the other troubles of the party of the difficulties experienced in regard to the conduct of the party newspaper, L'Humanité, its dwindling circulation, its poor prospects, and so forth. That also is changed. A new editor is appointed, but the change in success and prospects is by no means to be attributed to that, for the new appointment was the simple result of the coming to power in the party of the Longuet section, the old Minoritaires, and it had probably nothing whatever to do with the improvement in the journal's affairs, which is purely the result of increased interest in socialism and the return from the battlefields of Socialist soldiers to civilian life and inter-

ests. Also it is the obvious fact that many Socialists who are coming back from those battlefields, did not go to them as such.

Anniversary of Commune

It is desired now to make a brief review of the Socialist case and situation, as it has been developing during the last few weeks, without any close notice by those who were not immediately concerned, the facts being stated without prejudice or sympathy beyond that of the careful observer of political development of consequence. The moment seems in a way to be opportune, for apart from the importance of recent affairs there is the fact that there has only just taken place in Paris the resumption of a demonstration which was a regular annual thing before the war, was suspended for that period, and is now resumed again, this being the commemoration of the anniversary of the Commune. It has been conducted with all solemnity, carefully organized as of yore by the Fédération de la Seine. With this demonstration were associated the Socialist deputies, the Union of the Labor Syndicates of the Seine, and a large number of the Socialist sections of various complexions and purposes, that flourish in Paris and in the neighborhood. At half-past two in the afternoon a procession was formed on the Boulevard de Charonne, a large number of wreaths being distributed among it. Authority had decreed that there should be no unfurling or waving of banners or flags, and no speech-making. The demonstrators, however, in defiance of these restrictions as best they could and made a very presentable show as the procession moved along from its starting point at about 8 o'clock.

SETTLING CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldiers Settlement Board, has returned from a visit to the western provinces, where he has been examining into the workings of the act, which provides for the settling of the returned soldier on the land. He speaks of the big rush of soldier applicants for land, over 17,000 having already applied, of which number nearly 13,000 have been passed as qualified to become farmers. Mr. Black states that a majority of the applicants are farmers' sons or men from the old country who have worked on farms. The following is an interesting summary of the operations of the Soldiers Settlement Board up to the middle of the last month:

Purchase of land and discharge	\$8,710,128
Purchase of stock and equipment	4,848,491
Improvements	673,729
Total loans	\$14,467,974
Total number of loans granted	4,262
Average loans	3,394
Total applications for qualification certificates	17,109
Certificates approved	12,594
Total Applications for Qualification Certificates, by Provinces	
British Columbia	3,338
Alberta	2,036
Saskatchewan	3,455
Manitoba	2,890
Ontario	1,636
Quebec	627
New Brunswick	496
Nova Scotia	496
Prince Edward Island	211
Total	17,109
Applications for Qualification Certificates Approved, by Provinces	
British Columbia	1,914
Alberta	2,385
Saskatchewan	3,121
Manitoba	2,249
Ontario	1,223
Quebec	271
New Brunswick	255
Nova Scotia	269
Prince Edward Island	96
Total	12,594
Total Applications for Loans Approved, by Provinces	
British Columbia	515
Alberta	1,122
Saskatchewan	1,613
Manitoba	866
Ontario	537
Quebec	101
New Brunswick	124
Nova Scotia	96
Prince Edward Island	96
Total	4,262

ALBERTA AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—The striking effect of prohibition in Alberta was outlined by H. H. Hull of Edmonton, manager of the Alberta Social Service Council, in an address given in Calgary. Reduction of the number of prisoners in Alberta jails by 50 per cent, and of school truancy in similar proportion; the closing down of the Edmonton prison farm; striking increases in the savings deposits in the banks; the reduction of police forces in the Province in many cases by one half, and immeasurably improved prospects for the child life of the community, were the claims made by Mr. Hull for prohibition. Mr. Hull quoted the superintendent of neglected children to the effect that prohibition in Alberta had done more for the children of the province than any other legislation ever introduced.

REFORM OF CANADIAN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—At a meeting of the provincial executive of the Social Service Council, a resolution was passed that the Canadian Senate be either abolished or made elective in order that representative government should be made certain. This motion was caused by the action of the Senate in amending the government's prohibition bill in a way to make it operative after prohibition is declared. It was also urged that proprietary medicines be sold in inverse ratio to their alcoholic contents. Bottles with contents of 40 per cent alcohol should be sold in one-ounce bottles only, while medicines of 25 per cent alcohol should be sold in pint bottles, the motion declared.

AUSTRALIAN LOSS IN PACIFIC TRADE

Germans Said to Boycott Australian Shippers in Favor of Dutch and Japanese Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When the Commonwealth made swift war upon German New Guinea, most generous armistice terms were granted; the Australians were in the first flush of victory and believed they were dealing with an honorable foe. Many times since they have regretted the generosity then extended, and if further proof were needed of the folly of trusting a German, colonial or home product, an audacious boycott of Australian shipping has made the fact all too clear.

Rabaul, the important port and trade center which forms the heart of German New Guinea, has attracted the attention of the Japanese and Dutch, with the result that the German planters in the territory now under the administration of the Australian military authorities have begun a boycott of Australian shipping and will transfer their business to the two rival lines, conducted by the Dutch and Japanese respectively. It is announced that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will establish a monthly service between Japan and Rabaul, and it is believed that Dutch steamers which now run between Dutch New Guinea, Java and Holland will extend their service to Rabaul and will carry away the accumulated cargo, probably taking it to Rotterdam, from which port it may be sent on to Hamburg.

A Provocative Boycott

This double competition, assisted by the provocative boycott, is made more serious from the point of view of the Australian trader and shipping man by the fact that since Japan seized the Marshall Islands she has made it, and the Carolinas which she also occupied, a center for widespread and intense trade activity. Whether a Japanese-German-Dutch combination will monopolize the Pacific island trade north and south of the Pacific may depend upon the powers granted to Australia as the mandatory power in New Guinea.

A vigorous counter-move to the German boycott has been taken by members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce who have formed an island trade sectional committee of 15. Satisfaction has been felt at the fact that Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has called upon the federal departments concerned with the administration of Rabaul to submit reports for the guidance of the government in dealing with the situation. That Japan intends to develop the trade possibilities of Australia as well as of the islands to the north of the Commonwealth has been shown in various ways since war began, and her position has been greatly strengthened by unique opportunities arising from the death of Australian and British shipping during the war. Japan's trade with Australia has grown enormously and before the armistice she had won what may prove a commanding place in the island trade.

A Possible Dumping Ground

In view of Japan's services in conveying troops and of Australia's helplessness, it is also not surprising that no tariff move was made by the Commonwealth, and that extreme care was exercised that the ally's susceptibilities should not be offended. Now that peace is in sight Australian merchants fear that Japan may use the Commonwealth as a dumping ground. When certain goods are offered by Japanese traders at quotations based on freight rates of 25c to 28c a ton—as against 418c for the same class of merchandise at one stage of the war—there would seem ground for inquiry. It is true that this low rate is limited to a tramp steamer, yet the general cargo rate for non-subsidized Japanese steamers is 150c, a ton as against 280c in July, 1918, and for subsidized steamers it is now 90c.

Recently the Japanese were endeavoring to buy up low-grade wheat in Australia and are believed to have secured large parcels. The object of these purchases is now believed to have been the manufacture of cheap flour by means of cheap home (Japanese) labor, with the probable result that Australia's export of flour to China and elsewhere in the north will be affected. The sale of 72,000 tons of inferior 1916-17 wheat to Japan at 48 1/2c, was defended on the ground that the wheat had been stored for 29 months and had been through two mouse plagues. New South Wales has now taken a leaf from Japan's book and is milling inferior wheat for export as second-class flour to Java, Singapore and other points. Probably 30,000 tons of flour will be thus exported.

DR. MANNIX'S "TRADE WAR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—One of the most famous phases in Australia's war history was the description "a sordid trade war" used by Archbishop Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria. The intense indignation caused among all loyal Australians is well known. Dr. Mannix, however, is evidently unrepentant. Speaking recently in Castlemaine, Dr. Mannix said that he still believed the war was made for trade purposes—of the gaining of territory and material advantages. To obtain proof of that one had simply to watch the proceedings at the Peace Conference where the delegates had dropped the cry about the little nations and were squabbling about trade rights in some places and territory in other places.

NOTES ON CURRENT DUTCH TOPICS

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—Some time ago the question of starting in Holland a branch of the American Red Cross was mooted. In order to do this, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was any objection on the part of the Netherlands Red Cross, and also to make formal application to Washington for permission to form this branch. After considerable correspondence and delay, permission was received for the definite inauguration of the Netherlands branch of the American Red Cross. Its inception is due to the initiative and efforts of Mrs. John W. Garrett, wife of the American Minister to The Hague. At a meeting presided over by her the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. W. Garrett; vice-president, Mr. Alonso; treasurer, Mr. W. A. Preyer; secretary, Mr. Hanno. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Garrett's endeavors will continue to receive the hearty support that has so far been accorded to them.

A bill has been laid before the State Council providing for a credit of 25,000,000 florins to France. This credit is the result of the work of the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Joost van Vollenhoven which some time ago went to France to discuss with the French authorities the ways and means by which Holland could assist in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of northern France. It appeared that Dutch agriculture would be able to supply many needs of those regions, and that a credit of 25,000,000 florins, for a term of five years, would be highly desirable.

After some stagnation the export to Germany of goods bought in the associated countries has been resumed, the transport taking place via Holland. The German Government has so far bought foodstuffs to the value of 500,000,000 florins chiefly in America, these purchases including 500,000 tons of grain, peas, and beans, and 180,000 tons of meat and fats. Government clothing to the value of about 8,000,000 marks has been sold to various German cities, one-half of these being sent to Rotterdam. A special train from Germany passed through Oldenzaal recently with 200,000,000 marks in gold currency for the Netherlands Bank, as a security for the food to be supplied by the United States.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Five which considered the revision of the treaty of 1839, Mr. van Karnebeek, the Netherlands delegate, pointed out that besides the question of the revision of the treaty, there was an even more serious one, namely, that of the restoration of mutual confidence which had received of late such a severe shock. This was a question to which any line of conduct to be followed should be subservient.

At a recent sitting of the Chamber, a bill providing for the pay of civil guards was passed after a lively discussion, by 53 votes to 15. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, said history taught that a revolution was always the result of the energetic action of a minority, which overcame an unorganized majority. If the government succeeded in organizing this majority, a revolution could be prevented and evolution would take its place. This was what happened in November. It was the duty of the government to see that order and quiet were maintained. That was why they gave their support to the civil guards. For besides the elements within the country, he said, there was the international revolutionary movement, which had been confirmed by the communists.

Mr. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, replying, said that he had not spoken against the civil guards because he feared them, but because he wanted to warn the government that they were driving the people to a solution of the position by violence.

A bill has been introduced for a fourth loan on behalf of the Dutch East Indies, with a maximum of 180,000,000 florins, being interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The loan is to be redeemable in 40 years, and will not be liable to conversion until July 1, 1924. According to the explanatory memorandum, the floating debt of the Dutch East Indies on April 30, amounted to 209,000,000 florins, and the government believes that the moment has come to consolidate part of this debt.

Vacation Trips by Coastwise Steamers

One of the best ways to enjoy a vacation. Pleasant days and balmy nights. A quiet and delightful voyage. Fares include meals and stateroom berth. Excellent rail connections to and from all Southern points.

OLD DOMINION S. S. LINE, for Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Va. and all points South. Leaving daily except Sunday at 3 P. M. from Pier 25, N. R., New York.

OCEAN S. S. LINE, Boston to Savannah, Ga., Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M. from Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Boston. Also Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. from Pier 35, N. R., New York, for Savannah, Ga., and other Southern points.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC S. S. LINE, Wed. and Sat. at 12 noon from Pier 48, N. R., New York for New Orleans, La., Gulf Points and Pacific Coast.

For passenger information and reservations apply to Consolidated Ticket Offices, 67 Franklin St., Boston. Phone Fort Hill 6480; or L. WILDES, Port Agt., Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Boston; phone Charlestown 1320. Or write

J. J. BROWN, G. P. A., Coastwise Steamship Lines, Pier 49, N. R., N. Y.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Director General of Railroads

BUILDING INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE

Middle Way, It Is Said, May Be
Discovered Between Prime
Cost and Competitive Contracts

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After any great social upheaval, such as that consequent upon war, there seems to have been a period of stagnation followed closely by an immense revival of trade and industry. The doctrinaires sit at home in their chairs and reflect upon the millennium that would spring into being were his views put into operation at once, but the fact is that not one but a hundred reasons account for the seeming waste of time which occurs while the huge machine of industry is being set in motion. It is not one electric "button" that needs to be touched, but a whole series of buttons.

A Curious Condition

In the present state of the labor market, when rates of wages are hard to gauge, when prices are inflated beyond all previous experience, and when shortage of coal supply hinders output, it is idle to criticize. Obviously the only thing to do is to get together such experts as are competent to judge of all the factors of the problem with a view to its solution. Building at the moment is in a curious condition, but by no means in the parlous state in which it is held to be in some quarters, as is evidenced by the work already in hand.

The meeting at the Royal Institute of British Architects focused the views of a good many different people. Mr. Hare, the president of the institute, presided, and Dr. Addison, president of the Local Government Board, opened the discussion before a very large gathering, including representatives of many professional institutions as well as of societies of both employers and workmen connected with building operations. From his remarks it was made evident that he realized fully that there would be a brief conflict with old prejudices and practices, but he reminded his audience of the way in which modern expedients were devised to speed up the output of munitions. Dr. Addison commented on the fact as showing what could be done to hasten rehousing, and said that in some places building under the new schemes had begun. There, at all events, local difficulties must have been overcome in spite of the phenomenal increase of wages.

The abolition of the prime cost system and a return to the competitive contract system was recommended by Mr. Hudson, K. C., and Major Barnes, M. P., spoke very clearly upon the building labor industry. When once the present activity was over, unless special steps were taken, there would, in his opinion, be a repetition of the labor market conditions which had led to out-of-work pay. That is certainly a point which the Ministry of Labor will do well to consider.

The president of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers said that building in the past had been too cheap for everybody. He was right to a large extent. It was interesting to find him opposed entirely to what he described as an "inequitable system of competitive tendering." That such a large employer of labor as Mr. S. L. Dove should be so definitely on the side of a system in which work would be "in every way satisfactorily carried out" is an encouraging sign.

It may be that a middle way will be discovered between the two systems of prime cost and competitive contracts. Such a solution was hinted at by one member of the meeting. The element of gambling which competitive contracts contain has to go, in his opinion, and it is to everybody's interest that it should go. There is always refuge in that vague generalization that the government is at fault, but it seems very clear that at present the private builder could do very little on his own account, and the only way out of a vast difficulty is to regard rehousing as a national obligation. Out of the meeting at the R. I. B. A. has arisen a joint consultative board which is to take steps to establish better conditions in the building trade.

The Central News interviewed the information branch of the local government board upon the question of government action and the stagnation in the building trade. The reply was to the effect that the government orders for material were upon an unprecedented scale, and that in consequence thousands of workers were employed in their production, and their number was increasing weekly. The government is also encouraging public works and works of improvement. Building work, with which

councils intend to proceed, is estimated at £35,000,000. Every man that the building trade can supply will, it is thought, be before the end of the year employed for the housing work. The interviewer also elicited the fact that 10 districts are already putting up their houses.

Mischiefous Individualism

That closer relations between architect, builder, and labor will come, has already been foreshadowed. There is much to be said for a greater unification of endeavor between all the talents connected with a single industry, a modern edition of the old "guild," which held all together for mutual protection as well as for standard of work.

It may be no larger than the shadow of a man's hand, but there is a growing conviction that work of the future, carried out with less strain, in clean conditions and for reasonable hours, will bless both him that gives and him that takes. Something suspicious and yet inarticulate lurks behind anything like limitation of output and other purely mechanical means for settling what is a purely social question. Wrongheadedness has not been limited to one class or one political group, but to a wholly miscellaneous system of individualism, which has to be driven out of every corner. While there is willing as to the government orders for building materials, it must not be forgotten that high prices are in some cases deliberately due to the action of certain industries, and that freedom in industry can only return when there is a guarantee that the vital necessities of the public are safe from the predatory instincts of the profiteer.

SOLDIERS' CLUB IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Field Marshal Lord French took the chair at the annual meeting of the Soldiers Central Club of Dublin, when he paid a high tribute to the work that has been done since it was started in January, 1916. "I am glad," he said, "to be present in about four brief lines of the report in the paragraph entitled 'The Ever Open Door.' The club started with 20 beds, but after a few months took additional premises, giving accommodation for a further 60 beds; later on more rooms were opened, while with generous help from the King George and Queen Mary Overseas Club, an overseas wing was added. These various extensions gave sleeping accommodation for 350 men. Even this was found insufficient in times of rush, and quarters for a further 160 men were provided. The doors of the club had never been closed, day or night, and, in addition to British and Irish, a large number of Colonial, many Americans, and occasional parties of Belgians and French had used the club. Some idea of the work may be gathered when it is said that the average consumption of eggs and bread per week has lately been 8000 to 10,000 eggs and 1200 loaves. Sir Frederick Shaw, commanding the forces in Ireland, described the organization of the club as simply perfect.

VALCARTIER CAMP PERMANENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Valcartier camp, where so many of Canada's soldiers received their training for the war, will be used as a permanent camp, and the 4000 troops which are to be furnished by the Province of Quebec under the new plan of a permanent army will be trained there. Military men say that Valcartier is the most suitable spot not only in Eastern Canada, but in the whole Dominion for a training camp. Very likely permanent barracks and huts will be erected at Valcartier for the new army.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

ALL THE WAY BY WATER

VIA CAPE COD CANAL \$5.65

5 Days BANGOR \$5.18

6 Days BANGOR \$5.18

7 Days BANGOR \$5.18

8 Days BANGOR \$5.18

9 Days BANGOR \$5.18

10 Days BANGOR \$5.18

11 Days BANGOR \$5.18

12 Days BANGOR \$5.18

13 Days BANGOR \$5.18

14 Days BANGOR \$5.18

15 Days BANGOR \$5.18

16 Days BANGOR \$5.18

17 Days BANGOR \$5.18

18 Days BANGOR \$5.18

19 Days BANGOR \$5.18

20 Days BANGOR \$5.18

21 Days BANGOR \$5.18

22 Days BANGOR \$5.18

23 Days BANGOR \$5.18

24 Days BANGOR \$5.18

25 Days BANGOR \$5.18

26 Days BANGOR \$5.18

27 Days BANGOR \$5.18

28 Days BANGOR \$5.18

29 Days BANGOR \$5.18

30 Days BANGOR \$5.18

31 Days BANGOR \$5.18

32 Days BANGOR \$5.18

33 Days BANGOR \$5.18

34 Days BANGOR \$5.18

35 Days BANGOR \$5.18

36 Days BANGOR \$5.18

37 Days BANGOR \$5.18

38 Days BANGOR \$5.18

39 Days BANGOR \$5.18

40 Days BANGOR \$5.18

REVISION OF FOOD SALE PLAN ASKED

Boston City Government Would
Like Opportunity to Inspect
the Canned Goods Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston city government is making efforts to have the War Department allow a better opportunity for inspection of the great amount of canned goods now being put on the market. The War Department sells the goods as they stand, without any guarantee, and the city officials doubt whether they are justified in making purchases under such conditions.

Francis J. W. Ford, acting Mayor, wrote yesterday to the quartermaster-general of the army, urging strongly that a better chance be given for examination of the goods. City officials have been allowed to inspect single cans from each lot of goods, but they have not been permitted to select cans from cases.

"The War Department's method of sale places heavy responsibility on the city," said Alexander Whiteside, corporation counsel for the city of Boston. "We feel that if the goods are sold as is, there ought to be some reasonable guarantee whereby goods not satisfactory could be returned."

"The War Department requires the sale of goods in carload lots. That means an expenditure of approximately \$7500 a carload, a serious matter in itself, but not by any means so serious as the sale of even one can of goods by the city to a resident who found the goods unfit for use. The city is ready to do what it can to help by putting these goods on the market, but it is our feeling that we should have some protection. Probably most of the goods are all right, but some of them are more than a year old, and a careful inspection is highly desirable."

Robert A. Woods, who is head of a committee named to advise the Mayor regarding the proposed purchase of these army supplies, said that the matter is being studied carefully, but that no line of policy had as yet been mapped out. Other members of the committee include J. F. Stevens, E. C. Preston, J. P. Kennedy, and A. C. Ratschky.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF LIQUOR</

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

SIXTEENTH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1913.

Adam H. Dickey, Resumed

Mr. Krauthoff—At the adjournment on yesterday, if Your Honor please, a question was pending as to which some objection was made, and the master made a general ruling on the subject of the course of testimony that might be pursued. In view of that ruling the question is for the present withdrawn—the question of the relationship of The Mother Church to its branches—and I will proceed along the line of showing the fact.

The Master—Let me see the particular question that you are talking about, which you now say is withdrawn.

Mr. Krauthoff—The particular question was the witness' statement as to the relationship of The Mother Church to its branches.

The Master—Will you let me hear the question just as it was put? Have you not it there?

Mr. Krauthoff—The question was: "Will you please state the relation of The Mother Church to the branch churches as it is worked out in practice from day to day and in the work that you are doing as a director? And on that—"

The Master—One moment. I do not think I excluded that, did I?

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor did not. The Master—"As it is worked out in practice."

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes. Now, what I was going to do, if Your Honor please, was to withdraw that question for the present and take up a line of inquiry preceding Mr. Dickey's advent on the Board of Directors, and then, having reached his position as a member of the Board of Directors, I will again return to this subject. I feel that that is a more orderly presentation of what I am about to prove by Mr. Dickey.

The Master—Very well.

Q. Mr. Dickey, how long—

The Master—It is understood, however, that that particular question I did not exclude.

Mr. Krauthoff—I appreciate that, if Your Honor please, and I appreciate the courtesy that was shown us on yesterday in permitting us to express our views at the length that we did.

The Master—Why, that is what we are here for.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you.

The Master—I don't see any particular courtesy about it.

Q. Mr. Dickey, in your work in the service of Mrs. Eddy individually, please state to what extent you became acquainted with her? A. After coming to her house she asked me if I would be willing to come there and live in her house, and I expressed my willingness.

The Master—Is that necessary? You asked him to state the extent to which he became acquainted with her.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. Just state generally, Mr. Dickey. Did you live in the household? A. I did.

Q. And was your work of such a nature that you saw her both day and night? A. It was.

Q. I mean both in the day and the evening? A. Yes.

Q. What was your work? A. She asked me if I would accept the place of secretary. I did so, and then she told me what my duties would be.

The Master—I think, Mr. Dickey, if you could answer the question directly without quoting Mrs. Eddy it would be better. Put the question again, and let the witness notice what is asked.

Q. What was your work?

The Master—What was your work? A. That of secretary to Mrs. Eddy.

Q. In your work as secretary did you handle the incoming mail? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you reply to some of the letters? A. Many of them.

Q. And others were referred to her for reply? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have charge of the household in any way? A. Yes.

Q. The details of the household? A. Many of them.

Q. Now, this was in Chestnut Hill, in Boston? A. In Newton.

Q. In Newton? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time Mrs. Eddy had moved from Pleasant View, at Concord, New Hampshire, to Chestnut Hill? A. Yes, to Chestnut Hill.

Q. What was the habit of Mrs. Eddy with respect to the use of the Church Manual? A. Well, Mrs. Eddy—

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I cannot see how that is material, if Your Honor please. It must be assumed that she knew of the Church Manual, and wrote about it, but no particular point such as is indicated by the question is of importance.

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand, if

Your Honor please, from Mr. Whipple's line of objections during the last two days that there was some doubt in his mind whether all of this Manual was approved by Mrs. Eddy, and I want now to prove by this witness the extent to which she used this Manual from day to day, and what she said about it and what she did about it.

Mr. Whipple—I do not believe that evidence can be offered of that description. The inquiry which we desired to have made was the extent to which Mrs. Eddy, who, apparently with the most meticulous care attached her name to anything that she approved, actually did approve in writing different provisions of the Manual. We have seen the very great care with which every scrap of paper that came down bore her signature on the back; sometimes the same by-law, three or four copies of it, bore her signature. We were interested to find the authority, approval, of Mrs. Eddy, in writing, of different parts of the Manual; and that is probably what caused the somewhat mistaken view you have expressed this morning as to the purpose of the objections that have been made.

The Master—The purposes?

Mr. Whipple—Of objections which we had made. What I had in mind is only an inference, so far as expressed—only an inference of Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—What we are trying to prove, if Your Honor please, is that continually during the time Mr. Dickey was in Mrs. Eddy's household this Manual, which bore upon its face "By Mary Baker Eddy" was cited and used by Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—Pause a moment, Mr. Krauthoff. I am inclined to think I shall have to admit the question. You may proceed.

A. Mrs. Eddy regarded the Manual as a very—

The Master—No, no; not how she regarded it, but what she stated and what she did.

A. Why, she was very careful about all of the By-Laws, to see that they were properly presented to the directors, examined the proof carefully when it returned and put her signature on the back, which was her custom of approval of anything to be printed in the periodicals.

Q. In her daily work did she have the Manual on her desk? A. She did.

Q. Did she cite it in her correspondence, or refer to it? A. Many times.

Q. Did she call the attention of the Board of Directors to any omission to follow the Manual? A. Whenever such occurred.

Q. What did she enjoin upon the members of her household with respect to the Manual? A. That they should strictly obey the By-Laws in the Manual.

Q. What, if anything, did she say as to the relation of the Manual to The Mother Church—I mean to the Christian Science movement?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to that.

The Master—I hardly see the necessity for that in view of what the Master has just said in her name. It is merely superfluous, isn't it?

Q. What were the habits of Mrs. Eddy with respect to accuracy of language? A. She was the most accurate person I ever saw or came in contact with.

Q. What attention did she give to the question of punctuation? A. Very strict attention.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we offer the original of the document of Jan. 15, 1898, being on page 167, Document 179, of Volume 2 of Letters and Miscellany.

The Master—Hasn't that been in already?

Mr. Krauthoff—Not the original.

The Master—We have it in in some form?

Mr. Krauthoff—It was in the form in which it was written in the books of the trustees, but that is not the precise order of arrangement that it is in the original, and we desire now to offer the original document. It was Deeded in the books of the trustees for the purpose of showing that it was written upon their books. We now offer it in its original form, and preliminary to its offer, I will ask you, Mr. Dickey, if that is the signature of Mary Baker Eddy to the document which I have shown you.

The Witness—It is.

Mr. Streeter—May I ask you, Mr. Krauthoff, if there are any differences between the original and the one copied in the book?

Mr. Krauthoff—My understanding is that the language is not exactly the same, and then the order of arrangement is not exactly the same. May I show Your Honor a photograph of the original?

[Mr. Krauthoff passes two photographic reproductions to the Master.]

Mr. Whipple—Ought not this to first?

Mr. Krauthoff—I shall be very glad to offer that in connection with this. This is the one in which the most striking difference appears.

I call your attention to this other document No. 178, on page 165 of volume 2 of Letters and Miscellany.

The Master—Just a moment, Mr. Krauthoff. Have you got through with this?

Mr. Krauthoff—No; Mr. Whipple has thought that the other should be offered first.

The Master—Oh, very well. I did not hear that. Go on.

Mr. Whipple—Is there a photograph of this?

Mr. Watts—No. We should like to have one.

Mr. Streeter—May I have one?

Mr. Whipple—Here is a photograph of the paper, which Mr. Krauthoff is about to read (passing photographic reproduction to the Master). I think it would be fortunate if you could give the number, the serial number, the exhibit number, of the paper that is already in which corresponds. Do you happen to remember it?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I do not.

Mr. Whipple—Can you tell, Mr. Whittington, what the number is of this letter of Mrs. Eddy's of Jan. 15?

Mr. Whittington—The number is 464, R. J. M.]

Now, shall I at this time point out wherein this differs from the record in the book?

The Master—I think it would be as good a time as any.

Mr. Krauthoff—The distinction is this, if Your Honor please. In recording the letter in the book the words, "A Gift to The Mother Church and a Grant of Trusteeship," were placed in advance of this letter. As will be presently pointed out, those words are on the part of the caption to the second document which I will presently read. The address, "To The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.," and the date, "Jan. 15, 1898," at the top of the document, are not recorded in the book. Then the words, "My Beloved Students," with those the recording begins. The parenthetical clause, "(to keep peace in the family)," is omitted in the record, and the word "mother" is omitted. It reads, "With love Mary Baker G. Eddy." The true signature is, "With love mother Mary Baker Eddy." The recorded document says, "The February number of The Christian Science Journal," and the original document says, "The March number of The Christian Science Journal."

[The document No. 178, Volume 2 of Letters and Miscellany, page 165, is Exhibit 463. R. J. M.]

Now, if Your Honor please, the document—

Mr. Strawn—As a matter of fact, Mr. Krauthoff, that document never was published.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am not now able to state in what form it finally appeared.

Mr. Strawn—I understand that was supplemented—I mean the one of Jan. 25 was substituted for that, and therefore that was never published.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not agree to the word "substituted." I am not sure as to what was published in the Journal. I will get that. (To Miss Warren) Will you please get me the Journal for February, 1898?

Mr. Whipple—Or March.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, in Volume 2 of Letters and Miscellany is the document to which I will call Your Honor's attention—document No. 179: "A Gift to The Mother Church." And Your Honor will note, in that connection, that the period is after the word "Church."

"A Gift to The Mother Church, and a Grant of Trusteeship."

I hereby constitute a Board of Trustees, namely, Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, all of them being residents of Boston, Massachusetts. And I hereby entrust to the aforesaid persons The Christian Science Journal, and all moneys, subscription lists, real estate, or whatever other property is connected therewith at this date. This property is only to be held in trust by the above named persons for the purpose of carrying on the business which has been conducted by the Christian Science Publishing Society at Boston, Massachusetts. The net proceeds accruing from sales of The Christian Science Journals and the literature connected therewith, after deducting therefrom semi-annually the salary for each of these trustees—shall be the treasurer of the Mother Church, be immediately handed over to the treasurer of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to be applied to the use and for the benefit of this Church. I retain my ownership of the Christian Science Journal; and it shall be copyrighted in my name during my so-called natural life, in which I give the above named church the benefits derived therefrom; but thereafter the copyright and the aforesaid Journal shall become the property of this Church.

"No member of this Board of Trustees shall be empowered to conduct the business as pertains to the board without the knowledge and consent of the majority of its members."

"For the faithful performance of this trust each of the above named trustees or their successors shall, from the above date, receive a salary of one thousand dollars, payable semi-annually, beginning at the date of this trusteeship. The Christian Science Journal shall not descend to my heirs or assigns; but it shall continue a perpetual benefit for the Mother Church—unless that for some reason I shall over my own signature and handwriting withdraw it."

"If for any reason a member of this board becomes incapacitated to transact the duties of his office, his place

shall, by a majority vote of the board subject to my approval (or by myself if I see fit so to decide) be declared vacant, and the remaining members shall at once proceed to elect a new member to fill the vacancy. No candidate shall be eligible to this position unless it can be shown that he or she is at the time of election a true and loyal Christian Scientist."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of January in the year of our Lord 1898."

(Signed) MARY BAKER EDDY. (Seal)

(Witness) FRED N. LADD. (Seal)

(Witness) HENRY STEVENS. (Seal)

[The document No. 179, Vol. 2 of Letters and Miscellany, is Exhibit 464. R. J. M.]

Now, as recorded, the document says: "I hereby create a Board of Trustees, namely Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, all of them being residents of Boston, Massachusetts, for the purpose of entrusting to the aforesaid persons The Christian Science Journal," and from that point on the recorded instrument appears to be the same as the original document.

Mr. Whipple—Just what do you mean by "recorded"?

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean recorded in the book of the trustees.

Mr. Whipple—That is, it is one thing that is set forth at the beginning of their records?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; the instrument is there recorded.

Now, with respect to the publication of that document, if Your Honor please, Mr. Strawn asked a question in regard thereto. The circumstances of the execution of that document and the publication, or rather the manner in which the whole transaction was deposited, will be explained by the deposition of Judge Hanna. At this time I call attention to the article in the February, 1898, number of The Christian Science Journal, which has the headline, "A gift to The Mother Church, and a grant of trusteeship." We offer the article in its entirety, and we read from it at this time the following statements—

Mr. Whipple—Well, ought it not all to be read? Is it very long?

Mr. Krauthoff—No. I will read it all.

Mr. Whipple—If it is very long, if you will let us take it and look it over, perhaps you need not read it.

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I will read it.

"A gift to The Mother Church, and a grant of trusteeship."

"My kingdom is not of this world," said the gentle Nazarene. And when the temptations of evil spread out before him in visions, 'all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them,' his sharp rebuke to the temptation was, 'Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.'"

"So unlike his generation was he that his motives were misunderstood, and he was stoned and crucified because of them."

"In a large sense all who have sincerely followed in his footsteps have met a similar fate."

"The Reverend Mary Baker Eddy has been said, by those who cannot comprehend the elevated and broad humanitarian character of her life and work, to be sordid and mercenary. Her charges for her work have been said to be exorbitant, and many a stone has been thrown at her on this ground; but by those only who know nothing whatever of her work or its value. The thousands who are familiar therewith, because they have been the joyful beneficiaries thereof, have been able themselves to prove the truth of her teachings in the most habitable ways, and are, therefore, competent to judge of her work and the only ones who are. Let their testimony be received by the charitable and unbiased everywhere. And what is their testimony? There is not a sincere student of Mrs. Eddy in the world who will not declare, out from the depths of an honest heart, that all they ever paid her was not a drop in the ocean as compared with all they have received in return."

"And suppose as the result of her long years of toil, Mrs. Eddy did accumulate somewhat of this world's wealth. Has that wealth become her kingdom? Has she yielded to it, or, like her great exemplar, has she said, 'Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve?'"

"Let a few indisputable facts, selected out of thousands, answer our question."

"Besides an almost countless number of private charities extending over a long time, she has contributed large sums for the benefit of the cause which she established. Years ago she donated a lot of ground in Boston on which to erect The Mother Church, then valued at \$20,000, and now estimated to be worth more than double that sum. Recently she gave to the church at London, England, \$1000. Also purchased a lot in Concord and refitted a building on it for church purposes, at a cost to her of about \$20,000."

"We cannot now recall all the contributions of like kind she has made even within two years. We have heard of a number, and many, doubtless, we have not heard of and never shall hear of. We can mention, however, by her permission, her latest magnificent donation. It is none other than this—"

"I A conveyance in perpetuity to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, of the real estate of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with the buildings, now used by the society, and located at 95 and 97 Falmouth Street, in Boston. Its value is not less than \$22,000, and it is situated in a vicinity where the increase in value is considerable."

"The following reservation is made by Mrs. Eddy in this conveyance:—"

"Reserving, however, the right to have and occupy so much room con-

veniently and pleasantly located in the Publishing House as may be necessary to carry on the publication and sale of the books of which I am or may be the author, and other literature connected therewith."

"2. A transfer to said Church in perpetuity of The Christian Science Journal, Quarterly, and all the literary publications of the society, and every right and privilege whatever connected therewith, saving only the right to copyright the Journal in her own name, and all the moneys and assets thereof, these to be held in trust by three trustees, namely, Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie. These trustees are to have charge of the business affairs of the society, and the business is to be continued in the name of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The moneys and assets of the society now on hand go into the hands of the treasurer of The Mother Church, and all accruing profits over and above the actual running expenses of the business are to be turned over semi-annually to said treasurer, meantime to be kept by the trustees in a safe bank or trust company."

"These funds are to be held by the treasurer for the benefit of The Mother Church, as now organized, and disbursed under careful safeguards in such manner as will best promote the interests of the cause. The total present value of the entire property thus conveyed and transferred is fairly estimated at \$50,000. We may add that about a year since Mrs. Eddy safely assigned her copyrights of all her books and writings."

"It is needless to comment on the importance of this movement or its mighty augury for the future. We cannot now comprehend, much less estimate, its significance."

"Let us endeavor, nevertheless, to lift up our hearts in thankfulness to God for His goodness to us and our cause, and to his servant, our Mother in Israel, for these evidences of a generosity and self-sacrifice that appeal to our deepest sense of gratitude, even while surpassing our comprehension."

"God grant that this great trust may be carried out in the same Christ-like spirit in which it is conferred."

"The present publisher and editors remain as formerly."

"We are requested by Mrs. Eddy to return, through the columns of the Journal, her sincerest thanks and gratitude for the numerous beautiful and valuable Christmas remembrances received from many of her students, and to say that she has been prevented by the stress, even for her, of unusual personal acknowledgment of these tokens of love."

"Will the dear donors please accept this public acknowledgment in lieu of private ones?"

[The article in the February, 1898, number of The Christian Science Journal, of which the foregoing is a copy, is Exhibit 465. R. J. M.]

The Master—Is that the publication to which the letter of January 15 refers?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, as I stated a moment ago, the circumstances of that will all be disclosed in the testimony of Septimus J. Hanna, who at that time was the editor of The Christian Science Journal.

The Master—I gathered from what you said that you were going to read the publication which was made in the March number of The Christian Science Journal—

Mr. Krauthoff—I am reading the publication—

The Master—in pursuance of the last paragraph of Mrs. Eddy's letter of Jan. 15, 1898?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes. I have read the publication.

The Master—They did not publish—I have not seen in what you have read any publication of the letter and document.

Mr. Krauthoff—No; I was about to say, if Your Honor please—

The Master—Why do we need all that article?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Strawn asked me what was published, and I read it.

Mr. Strawn—I asked you if that article was published, and you said, 'I did not ask what was published.'

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, I beg your pardon. Very well. I offer that for the purpose of showing what was published in the February, 1898, number of the Journal, with particular reference to the statement that Mrs. Eddy transferred to the Church—

The Master—You have not got yet any publication of the attested letter and document?

Mr. Krauthoff—No; and, as to that, the document and letter were not published in the Journal.

The Master—That request was not complied with?

Mr. Krauthoff—That request was not complied with for reasons—

The Master—Never mind the reasons. It was not as a matter of fact.

Mr. Krauthoff—I did not undertake to state them—for reasons which are stated in Judge Hanna's deposition. I will register that now so that you can associate it when you come to work it out.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that it is clear that this request, "Please to hand an attested copy of this letter and document to the editors of The Christian Science Journal for publication in the March number of The Christian Science Journal," was never complied with?

Mr. Krauthoff—That request was not complied with, and the reasons are explained by Judge Hanna.

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, I had supposed that you were going to read from The Christian Science Journal something which you claimed was a compliance with this, and therefore I asked you to do it. It appeared that it is no such thing, and I will ask whether that should not be withdrawn from the record? I cannot see anything in it that is material, nor can I see anything that is authorized by

veniently and pleasantly located in the Publishing House as may be necessary to carry on the publication and sale of the books of which I am or may be the author, and other literature connected therewith."

"2. A transfer to said Church in perpetuity of The Christian Science Journal, Quarterly, and all the literary publications of the society, and every right and privilege whatever connected therewith, saving only the right to copyright the Journal in her own name, and all the moneys and assets thereof, these to be held in trust by three trustees, namely, Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie. These trustees are to have charge of the business affairs of the society, and the business is to be continued in the name of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The moneys and assets of the society now on hand go into the hands of the treasurer of The Mother Church, and all accruing profits over and above the actual running expenses of the business are to be turned over semi-annually to said treasurer, meantime to be kept by the trustees in a safe bank or trust company."

"These funds are to be held by the treasurer for the benefit of The Mother Church, as now organized, and disbursed under careful safeguards in such manner as will best promote the interests of the cause. The total present value of the entire property thus conveyed and transferred is fairly estimated at \$50,000. We may add that about a year since Mrs. Eddy safely assigned her copyrights of all her books and writings."

"It is needless to comment on the importance of this movement or its mighty augury for the future. We cannot now comprehend, much less estimate, its significance."

"Let us endeavor, nevertheless, to lift up our hearts in thankfulness to God for His goodness to us and our cause, and to his servant, our Mother in Israel, for these evidences of a generosity and self-sacrifice that appeal to our deepest sense of gratitude, even while surpassing our comprehension."

"God grant that this great trust may be carried out in the same Christ-like spirit in which it is conferred."

"The present publisher and editors remain as formerly."

"We are requested by Mrs. Eddy to return, through the columns of the Journal, her sincerest thanks and gratitude for the numerous beautiful and valuable Christmas remembrances received from many of her students, and to say that she has been prevented by the stress, even for her, of unusual personal acknowledgment of these tokens of love."

the authority which the Board of Directors is now seeking to exercise is of recent origin. We offer this for the purpose of showing that immediately upon the passing of Mrs. Eddy the board in its official capacity made this statement and published it.

Mr. Whipple—One moment. I object to that. I cannot see how that has any probative value of any sort whatever on any issue in this case.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I show the copy of it to the master?

Mr. Whipple—Yes; just show that. [The document is handed to the master.]

Mr. Krauthoff—I wanted to add, if Your Honor please, that that is offered as the statement of an ecclesiastical tribunal, and stands as the established law of the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Whipple—What authority is there for the statement that an ecclesiastical tribunal can make a law for the Church, assuming that this is the statement of an ecclesiastical tribunal?

The Master—It is the first we have heard about ecclesiastical tribunals. The directors at that date had powers which were then, whatever they may have been, settled and fixed. They could not be altered or changed by anything the directors could put on their records. I suppose you will agree with me there?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—We have got to decide what they were.

Mr. Krauthoff—Certainly. You asked me one question. I wanted to state my answer to it more accurately. I said a moment ago, if Your Honor please, that this stands as the declaration of an ecclesiastical tribunal and as such becomes the law of the Church. My attention has been called to the fact that the Manual is the law of the Church, and in my expression, "the law of the Church," I meant the law as it is commonly known in courts of justice, that is, the law as the Court interprets and administers it. The Manual, of course, is the law. The Bill in Equity in this case tends to show that these directors, the defendants in this case, have sought to exercise powers and jurisdiction which they never theretofore exercised prior to this controversy; that they were reaching out for power; as the expression was used yesterday, they have become drunk with power; that they were trying to do things from which they were excluded by the practice and the Manual of The Mother Church. Now, the Board of Directors is the tribunal of The Mother Church charged with administering and enforcing, and so far as it becomes necessary to administer and enforce it, to interpret the Manual of The Mother Church, in the light of their understanding.

The Master—Their interpretation of the Manual could have no weight whatever unless the Court agreed to their interpretation of the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is evidence, however, if Your Honor please. It is evidence of those who were charged with the duty of enforcing it. It is the evidence of those who were familiar with Mrs. Eddy in her lifetime, and some of those who have been to Christian Science the thought and study of a lifetime. It is exactly the same as the conduct of parties in an executive department under the law, which the Court always accepts as an understanding of what the law means—in reaching an understanding of what the law means. Now, the argument made in this case is that the Christian Science Board of Directors have no charge of certain affairs of The Mother Church and of its branches, and we offer this as showing the statement that was published on Dec. 9, 1910, more than eight years ago, and which has been accepted and acted upon by everybody since, as the evidence of the form and structure of the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Whipple—I did not understand that the Christian Science Church had been governed ever since by a declaration of the directors made at the death of Mrs. Eddy. I had always supposed that it had been governed by the Manual, and not by their declaration.

Mr. Krauthoff—It has been governed by the Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Always—absolutely always.

Mr. Krauthoff—Exactly.

Mr. Whipple—Until your directors began to encroach upon an authority that is not in the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—They have always been governed by the Manual; but what that Manual means, and how it has been administered, and in practice how it has been applied, is the question that this Court is called upon to determine officially and judicially, and we offer this as evidence of what the directors have done under it.

Mr. Whipple—That does not affect the deed of Trust, which was Mrs. Eddy's Deed of Trust, you keep forgetting an inspired Deed of Trust, made intentionally an irrevocable Deed of Trust.

The Master—Well, that leads us, I think, a little too far into the argument of the whole case. The question now is whether this is admissible for any purpose. I am at present entirely unable to see how what power the directors had would settle the interpretation of the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, if Your Honor please, in the course of the case it will develop that in the administration of the affairs of The Mother Church questions arise under the Manual precisely as in a court of justice questions arise under the Constitution of the United States, and some authority must decide those questions in so far as they affect the administration of the affairs of The Mother Church and of its branches.

The Master—The decision, however, must be of no final and binding effect in court.

Mr. Krauthoff—Certainly not; because the Court would have to reach its own conclusion. But it is, if Your Honor please, important as bearing on the practice which has been had, and what the directors have done; and then, if Your Honor please, if it becomes vital as to any specific issue, there are many authorities which hold

that on a question of church government the decision of the tribunal charged with the enforcing of that law is final in a court of justice, if done in good faith.

Mr. Whipple—May I suggest, if Your Honor please, that this does not come within the description of the learned counsel as to what they have done. At most all this is what they said. If you want to offer any acts, why, we will get onto a different ground.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am going to offer this as preliminary to the question whether he has conducted himself as a director in accordance with this statement.

The Master—Having undertaken to let Mr. Krauthoff show the practice followed by the directors in the government of the Church, and in view of his statement that he proposes to begin with this and go on to show certain action by the Church in general upon it, I am going to let him put the letter in subject to your objection. I have already stated the view which I entertain regarding it at present.

[An extract from the directors' records of Dec. 7, 1910, is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 469, and is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors at 1 p. m. Present, Messrs. Chase, McLellan, Stewart, Dittmore and Dickey.

"Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously voted that at this first formal meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors since Mrs. Eddy passed from our sight, the following statement be authorized by this board and given to the press through the channels of the Committee on Publication.

"The authority given to the Board of Directors by the Church Manual remains intact, and is fully adequate for the government of the organization in all its affairs. The policy of this board will be the same as when under Mrs. Eddy's active direction.

"The board is in complete harmony and hundreds of telegrams and letters received from branch churches and societies throughout the world show that it has the unwavering loyalty and support of the entire denomination.

"The adequate written instructions and directions of Mrs. Eddy, under which the Christian Science movement has grown and prospered, including the laws which place the direction of the spiritual and business affairs of the Church entirely in the hands of the Christian Science Board of Directors, will continue to guide their actions."

"Meeting adjourned.

"Approved, December 16, 1910.

"J. V. D."

Q. You have been a director, as you have stated, since that date to this? A. Yes.

Q. And in the conduct of your office as director, have you accepted that statement as your guide?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please; that is not keeping the word that Mr. Krauthoff stated.

The Master—What has he done?

Mr. Whipple—It is simply getting it in as a generalization.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, then I will prove it in detail; excuse me.

Mr. Whipple—State what he did in detail and see whether it conforms; and, if so, in what respects.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

Q. That statement was published in the press of the country at the time, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes, it was.

Q. Mr. Eustace, as I understand, became a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in the fall of 1913?

The Master—I did not get his testimony as to the publication of that vote.

Mr. Krauthoff—He said it was.

The Master—Published where and when and how?

Mr. Krauthoff—It was published in the press of the country.

The Master—What do you mean by the press of the country?

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean by several newspapers; excuse me.

Q. In what newspapers was it published, if you recall, Mr. Dickey?

A. In the Boston newspapers and in other papers throughout the country, the United States.

Q. It was given to your Committee on Publication, Mr. Alfred Farlow? A. Yes.

The Master—By the press of the country, then, he means by certain newspapers in Boston and elsewhere?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—If it is of any importance the newspapers should be produced, we think, if Your Honor please.

The Master—That is hardly publishing it in the press of the country.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, being in Boston, if Your Honor please, I thought that.

The Master—Well, the actual fact is it was published in several Boston newspapers and in several newspapers outside of Boston?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—That is where we stop at present.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; and whether that is the press of the country of course is an inference.

Q. Was that published in any of the periodicals of the Christian Science denomination? A. I do not recall now that it was.

Q. Did you regard it as necessary to publish it in the periodicals?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.

The Master—I shall have to exclude that.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

Q. Mr. Eustace, I believe, became a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in the fall of 1913?

A. I think that was.

Mr. Krauthoff—I offer at this time, if Your Honor please, from the records of the Board of Directors, Feb. 5, 1912, the following:

[An extract from the directors' records, Feb. 5, 1912, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 470, and is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors at 1 p. m. All members present."

Mr. Whipple (after examining record)—Very well.

The Master—What is this, the directors or the trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—This is the directors' records of Feb. 5, 1912.

"Voted, unanimously, that the board concurs in the opinion of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that the letters 'C. S.' can properly be used in the C. S. Journal only following the name of a person who has received class instruction from an authorized teacher of Christian Science."

Q. I will ask you if at that time Mr. Eustace submitted any views to the directors on that question? A. He did.

Q. Is that the document containing his views at that time? (Handing paper to witness.) A. It is.

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple asks "whose views?" They purport to be the views of Mr. Eustace.

The Master—For what purpose are they offered?

Mr. Krauthoff—For the purpose of showing that at that time the Publishing Society, The Christian Science Publishing Society, submitted to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church the question of whether certain initials should be used in publishing cards in the Journal, and in submitting their views they treated it from the standpoint of the Church Manual governing the situation.

The Master—Is it offered in contradiction of anything testified to by Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, it is. It is offered in contradiction of his testimony that The Christian Science Publishing Society had the absolute power to publish the list in the Journal.

The Master—Oh, no. I mean any specific statement by him that that would tend to contradict.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, he wasn't asked as to this particular document, no. He is a party to the case, and he did state that The Christian Science Publishing Society had the power to publish the list in the Journal.

The Master—We'll, that is only his opinion.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am only trying to show that that was not what was done.

Mr. Whipple—It was merely in cross-examination. You asked him his opinion and you must abide by it.

Mr. Krauthoff—We ask that the document be identified as an exhibit. I do not ask to read it into the record in full.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am willing it should be identified, and probably it should, because you have referred to it, and we always ought to have a record of any paper that you have shown to the witness; but I do not think that it should go in as an exhibit because I do not think that it in any way sustains the claim made about it. It ought to be understood, once for all, that the trustees have always followed a course of the most friendly cooperation and consultation and conference with the directors of the Church with reference to anything that affected this great movement. But that is no concession of authority. The mere fact that they consult with them and get their opinion and judgment—that is what every trustee is bound to do with reference to his beneficiary.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I have it identified?

The Master—It may be marked for identification. I do not admit it at present as evidence in the case.

[The document above referred to, headed "Regarding C. S.," and beginning, "The matter first to be considered is what the initials 'C. S.' mean," is marked Exhibit 471, for identification.]

Q. Is that the signature of Mr. Eustace to the document in your hand, Mr. Dickey? (Handing paper to witness.) A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—We have no objection to that letter.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer this letter as evidence.

"The Christian Science Publishing Society,"

"Falmouth and Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts."

"Manager's Office January 29, 1913.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

"Dear Friends:

"The question of the use of the letters C. S. has come before the Board of Trustees and the board feels that it is really a matter that The Christian Science Board of Directors should decide.

"I have prepared a short brief that I think will facilitate your consideration of the question which I should like to present to you if you can spare ten minutes this afternoon or any afternoon. I will be in the trustees' room all this afternoon and I can go right over at a moment's notice if you telephone. If not today any day will suit me or if you prefer I will send the brief over to you.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HERBERT W. EUSTACE."

[The letter from Herbert W. Eustace to the Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Jan. 29, 1913, is marked Exhibit 472. R. J. M.]

The reply to that letter is as follows:

"February 7, 1913.

"Mr. Herbert W. Eustace, Secretary,

"The Christian Science Publishing Society,

"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Mr. Eustace:

"On Wednesday, following your personal presentation of the question regarding the use of the letters 'C. S.' in connection with the cards of practitioners, the subject was carefully considered by our board.

"I wish to advise you that we voted unanimously that the evidence submitted by you clearly confirms the fact that the letters 'C. S.' should be used in the Journal only after the names of those persons who have received class instruction from an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

"Very sincerely,

(Signed) "JOHN V. DITTEMORE,"

Secretary.

The Master—Those two letters, I understand, go in as exhibits?

Mr. Whipple—We do not make any objection to them.

The Master—They are not objected to.

Mr. Whipple—We do not admit their materiality, but it seems better to take them as showing the course of conduct.

Mr. Krauthoff—In this connection I wanted to introduce two Christian Science Journals which show that in accordance with that recommendation.

The Master—Well, why not introduce them?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am getting them, if Your Honor please. I will get them during the intermission and supply them then, if Your Honor please. They do not seem to be immediately at hand.

I offer from the records of the Christian Science Board of Directors, May 28, 1913, the following:

"Regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors, at 12 m. All members present. Voted to recommend to The Christian Science Publishing Society that its employees be hereafter granted a vacation of two weeks per year instead of one week."

[The record of the meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors of May 28, 1913, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 474. R. J. M.]

Q. Do you recall that incident, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes.

Q. Was that taken up in conference with the trustees?

A. Yes.

Q. And upon that recommendation of the directors did the trustees thereafter give two weeks' vacation to the employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, the bulletin shows they do it to all who have been there more than one year? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—That is, they do not do it to all of them, but they do it to all of them who have been there more than one year?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is their present practice.

Mr. Whipple—In other words, the recommendation was followed in part. Is that your thought?

Mr. Krauthoff—The recommendation is that the employees "be hereafter granted a vacation of two weeks per year instead of one week."

Q. And the Publishing Society does do that to all employees who have been there more than one year? A. That is right.

Q. Mr. Dickey, referring to the annual election of editors and manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, as shown by the records, which Mr. Dane has offered in evidence, from June, 1911, until June, 1918, you participated in these annual elections as shown by the record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Prior to the incident with regard to Mrs. Hoag succeeding Mrs. Knott as editor of the publications, was there any question raised by anybody in any form as to the power of the Board of Directors to elect those editors and business manager? A. Not—

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—If the question had ever come up, what was done might be important.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are proving that it never did come up.

The Master—I think I shall admit it as showing that nothing of the kind was ever discussed, or no question ever brought up.

Q. Did the editors and the manager that you elected serve as such? A. Do you want me to answer that question? I did not answer it.

Q. Oh—A. None whatever.

Q. Did the editors and the manager whom you did elect serve as such, to your knowledge? A. Always.

Q. Do you recall, Mr. Dickey, that in the year 1913-1914 there were some improvements in the publishing house, or did you erect a new building at that time? A. Yes, there was a large addition built at that time.

Q. In whose hands were the details with respect to the erection of that building? A. In the hands of the Church, through its Board of Directors.

Q. The records show numerous instances of action by the Board of Directors upon that subject? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not offer these in evidence, if Your Honor please, because of their large number, but for Mr. Whipple's convenience, I will be glad to give him the dates on which the Board of Directors of The Mother Church did act on the publishing house building, so that he may cross-examine on those dates if he wishes to (passing a paper to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—Those do not interest me at all. I do not see what it has to do with any issue here. The publishing house was given by Mrs. Eddy in trust to the Church with the reservation that the Publishing Society should have quarters in it, and should have future quarters. Later, as I understand, the field were called upon to contribute large sums of money—I am right in that, am I not?—and the money was paid in by the field for the purpose of having the publishing house constructed. For many years Mr. Abbott, as it appeared the other day, held as trustee the title to the land upon which it was being constructed, not as I understand, on any written title. It appeared and we had knowledge for the first time the other day, that he had transferred that property to the Board of Directors, but the record of the deed was not made until after these proceedings were instituted, as we are informed as to the fact. Now, we cannot see possibly what bearing it has upon any issue here.

Mr. Krauthoff—We understood, if Your Honor please, the statement of

ceived class instruction from an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

"Very sincerely,

(Signed) "JOHN V. DITTEMORE,"

Secretary.

The Master—Those two letters, I understand, go in as exhibits?

Mr. Whipple—We do not make any objection to them.

The Master—They are not objected to.

Mr. Whipple—We do not admit their materiality, but it seems better to take them as showing the course of conduct.

Mr. Krauthoff—In this connection I wanted to introduce two Christian Science Journals which show that in accordance with that recommendation.

The Master—Well, why not introduce them?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am getting them, if Your Honor please. I will get them during the intermission and supply them then, if Your Honor please. They do not seem to be immediately at hand.

I offer from the records of the Christian Science Board of Directors, May 28, 1913, the following:

"Regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors, at 12 m. All members present. Voted to recommend to The Christian Science Publishing Society that its employees be hereafter granted a vacation of two weeks per year instead of one week."

[The record of the meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors of May 28, 1913, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 474. R. J. M.]

Q. Do you recall that incident, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes.

Q. Was that taken up in conference with the trustees?

A. Yes.

Q. And upon that recommendation of the directors did the trustees thereafter give two weeks' vacation to the employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, the bulletin shows they do it to all who have been there more than one year? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—That is, they do not do it to all of them, but they do it to all of them who have been there more than one year?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is their present practice.

Mr. Whipple—In other words, the recommendation was followed in part. Is that your thought?

Mr. Krauthoff—The recommendation is that the employees "be hereafter granted a vacation of two weeks per year instead of one week."

Q. And the Publishing Society does do that to all employees who have been there more than one year? A. That is right.

Q. Mr. Dickey, referring to the annual election of editors and manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, as shown by the records, which Mr. Dane has offered in evidence, from June, 1911, until June, 1918, you participated in these annual elections as shown by the record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Prior to the incident with regard to Mrs. Hoag succeeding Mrs. Knott as editor of the publications, was there any question raised by anybody in any form as to the power of the Board of Directors to elect those editors and business manager? A. Not—

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—If the question had ever come up, what was done might be important.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are proving that it never did come up.

The Master—I think I shall admit it as showing that nothing of the kind was ever discussed, or no question ever brought up.

Q. Did the editors and the manager that you elected serve as such? A. Do you want me to answer that question? I did not answer it.

speaking as a united body? A. Yes, sir.
 Mr. Krauthoff—March 31, 1915:
 "Regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors. All present. Upon motion of Mr. Dittmore, seconded by Mr. Stewart, it was voted to arrange for a Monitor meeting in The Mother Church to be addressed by Mr. Frederick Dixon on Thursday evening, April 29."
 [That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 31, 1915, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 483.]

Q. That meeting was held? A. Yes, sir.
 Q. And was the communication from the board to Mr. Dixon direct about that? A. Yes.
 Q. And why did you hold The Monitor meeting in The Mother Church? Mr. Whipple—I object, if Your Honor please.
 Mr. Krauthoff—As showing the essential unity of the two so-called separate institutions, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Whipple—We have never said that we were not striving for unity. We have said repeatedly that we had striven from the outset for unity. It is only because we could not bring it about and because these gentlemen insisted upon going outside of the scope of their activities that we have—
 The Master—The tendency of that action to show anything important in the case is not obvious to me. You can put it in.

A. We felt that since that newspaper belonged to the Church—
 Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. I do not understand that his talk about reasons for the meeting are important.
 The Master—No.
 Mr. Whipple—That is what I was objecting to. His statement of his reasons for that meeting. That is excluded, I take it?

The Witness—Am I to answer?
 Mr. Krauthoff—No, not for the present. May I say, if Your Honor please, in response to Your Honor's ruling, the bill tenders the issue that the Publishing Society—
 The Master—We know now, I think, Mr. Krauthoff, what issues are tendered by the bill. I would not keep reciting them over and over.
 Mr. Krauthoff—Very well, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Just come more directly to the point you wish to call attention to, if you please.
 Mr. Krauthoff—I was just about to do that when Your Honor stopped me. July 22, 1915:
 "Special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors. Present, Messrs. McLellan, Dittmore, Dickey and Neal."
 "After due consideration and upon motion of Mr. Neal, seconded by Mr. Dittmore, it was voted to remove the cards of the following named persons from the list of practitioners published in the columns of The Christian Science Journal."

I will omit the names.
 [That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, dated July 22, 1915, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 484.]
 Q. Action of that kind had been taken frequently by the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. As often as the necessity demanded, yes, sir.
 Q. And in taking that action, Mr. Dickey, have you had occasion to consider the importance to the individual of having his card in The Christian Science Journal? A. We have.

Q. And some of these hearings have been somewhat complicated and extended? A. That is true.
 Q. How is the privilege of having a card in The Christian Science Journal regarded by members of The Mother Church? A. Well, it is regarded as being a very desirable thing for a practitioner engaged in healing the sick to have his card appear in the Christian Science Journal.

Q. As a matter of fact, you have two lawsuits now on hand where persons whose cards have been removed are seeking to have them returned to the Journal? A. There is some litigation in progress, I believe.
 Q. This list of practitioners that appears in the Christian Science Journal—is that on file in the reading rooms of the branch churches and societies and of The Mother Church? A. It is; it is published in the Journal.

Q. To what extent do these reading rooms, so far as you know, refer inquiries for practitioners to this list in the Journal? A. It is their custom to refer inquirers to this list of practitioners.
 Q. You have had a card in for many years? A. Yes.
 Q. And in being asked for the names of practitioners in other cities than the one in which you were engaged, or when you were not able to serve, what did you do in the way of selecting other practitioners or recommending other practitioners? A. I used the columns of the Journal.

Q. Does any authenticity or integrity attach to the persons whose name is in the Journal as a practitioner? A. There is.
 Q. On Oct. 15, 1915, your record recites as follows: "The secretary was instructed to inquire of The Christian Science Publishing Society their reasons for questioning the maintenance of two Reading Rooms by the Brunswick, Maine, society." Do you recall that incident? A. I do.
 Q. And how did it arise, Mr. Dickey? A. It came up on our board because we felt that that was a matter the Publishing Society should not interest themselves in, the question of what a church—

Mr. Whipple—That I ask to have stricken out.
 The Master—Do you want that, Mr. Krauthoff?
 Mr. Krauthoff—(To the witness)—It is not a question of what you felt. Maybe we can get at it this way. I think that may be stricken out.
 The Master—Strike it out.
 Mr. Whipple—The circumstances under which it arose I have no objection to the witness stating.

Q. As I understand it, this society installed two reading rooms? A. That is so.

Q. And the Publishing Society took it up with the society? A. It did, directly.
 Q. And then the matter came up before your board? A. Yes.
 Q. And then you did take it up with the Publishing Society? A. Yes.
 Q. There is a provision of the Manual about Reading Rooms, I believe? A. There is.
 Q. By branch churches? A. There is.
 Q. And the same subject seems to have come again before your board on Nov. 26, 1915.

"Oct. 20, 1915.
 "The following communication was presented to the board:
 "Frederick Dixon, Oct. 19, with proposed reply to M. Pamela Clough on the Montessori system."
 The Montessori system is a system of the education of children, I believe?
 A. It is purported to be.
 Q. And some question arose about some article in The Monitor on that system? A. Yes, sir.
 Q. And Mr. Dixon took up with the board his proposed reply. A. He did.
 Q. Was that taken up definitely with the Board of Directors? A. With Mr. Dixon, yes, sir.
 Q. Did the trustees have anything to do with it at all? A. They said nothing to us that I recall at that time.

Q. In any of your conferences with the editors and the business manager prior to this controversy did you in any way bring the trustees into the conference, or deal with them in any way, or did you deal directly with the editors and the business manager?
 A. We dealt directly with the editors and business manager.

Q. Was any question raised on the part of anybody as to your right or power or authority to do that? A. None whatever.
 Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, coming down to January, 1916, you will recall that in Mr. Eustace's direct examination he identified a document that he had written in November, 1915?

Mr. Whipple—Cross-examination, was it not?
 The Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Krauthoff—Cross-examination, to be more accurate.
 Q. Which he referred to as a brief upon the question of who controlled the cards in The Christian Science Journal? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall that incident arising in the fall of 1915? A. I do.
 Q. Then Jan. 11, 1916, your record recites: "The Board had an informal conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."
 The Master—You mean 1916?
 Mr. Krauthoff—1916, we are on now.
 The Master—I thought you had begun with the fall of 1915?

Mr. Krauthoff—No.
 The Master—It occurred to me when you spoke of January it must be January, 1917.

Mr. Krauthoff—No. If I said the fall of 1915 I made a mistake; it was the fall of 1916.
 The Master—Oh, yes; thank you.
 Q. On Jan. 12, 1916, the board had a conference with Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Feb. 14, 1916, the board had a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Do you remember the document that has been offered in evidence as having been written on Feb. 14, 1916, by the trustees, and which Mr. McKenzie— A. I do.
 Q.—is said to have prepared? A. Yes.

Q. That document was presented to the Board of Directors by the three trustees? A. It was.
 Q. And the original, as you recall it, bore their signatures? A. Yes.
 Q. And later was returned to them? A. It was later returned.

Q. "February 15, 1916. The board had a conference with the three trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The trustees left with the board a letter addressed to the directors under date of Feb. 14." That letter appears to have been dated Feb. 15, but that is the letter, is it not? A. It is.
 Q. "February 24, 1916. The board had a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society on subjects of general interest connected with their work. Present, Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey and Neal."

Mr. Streeter—Pardon me, Mr. Krauthoff, will you read right there all that is said in the record of 24—the directors' records of Feb. 24—relating to this matter?
 Mr. Krauthoff—I have.
 Mr. Streeter—Well, if you have that is all I ask.
 Q. Now, that is the meeting, Mr. Dickey, at which the memorandum that has been referred to in evidence here as the Dittmore memorandum was taken up with the trustees? A. That is the meeting.

Q. Now, this memorandum of Feb. 24, 1916, has been referred to as the Dittmore memorandum; it is attached to Mr. Dittmore's answer in the trustees' case. That memorandum was worked out how, Mr. Dickey? A. That was—
 Mr. Whipple—Well, I pray Your Honor's judgment.
 Mr. Krauthoff—I have not offered it yet.

Mr. Whipple—That is just the trouble. You have not offered it and it isn't of any consequence how it was worked out.
 The Master—Let me see if I quite grasp the question presented.
 The Witness—That was prepared—
 The Master—One moment.
 Mr. Krauthoff—One moment.
 The Witness—Pardon me.
 The Master—You say that is in Mr. Dittmore's answer?
 Mr. Krauthoff—I am not sure.
 Mr. Streeter—It is on page 80, Judge, of the Dittmore answer.
 Mr. Whipple—No; this is a different thing that they have handed me.

Mr. Streeter—Well, let us see what you have got there.
 Mr. Whipple—Well, it is not a thing that seems to have any author or anything else. It is a memorandum in

typewriting, with nothing except that somebody penciled at the end of it "Trustees." I do not know who it is said got it up, or when it was gotten up, or anything about it.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Krauthoff, is that what you showed me the other day?
 Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.
 Mr. Streeter—The suggested record of a meeting?
 Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.
 Mr. Streeter—We have no objection to it as far as we are concerned.
 The Master—Will you read me again what the record of the meeting said about it? Not the whole record, but just what it said about the particular document.

Mr. Krauthoff—"The board had a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society on subjects of general interest connected with their work."
 The Master—Oh, I don't want that.
 Mr. Whipple—That is all there is.
 The Master—What is there about that?
 Mr. Whipple—It said nothing about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is all that the official record shows.
 The Master—Oh, yes. Then the witness states that at that meeting something happened about this memorandum.
 Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, in this conference with the trustees—

The Master—Well, what has he said? I am asking.
 Mr. Whipple—He hasn't said.
 Mr. Krauthoff—I am asking the question now. He hasn't said, if Your Honor please.
 The Master—He hasn't said; all right.

The Witness—I would like to hear the question.
 Q. In this conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society on subjects of general interest connected with their work, held by the Board of Directors with the trustees on Feb. 24, 1916, did the things set forth in this memorandum occur? A. That memorandum was presented to the trustees and discussed by the directors with the trustees.

Q. You mean from No. 1 on?
 Mr. Whipple—Well—
 Q. The question I am asking you, Mr. Dickey, is this whole document a correct statement of what happened at that conference? (Handing document to witness.) A. This is a memorandum of what transpired at that meeting.

Mr. Whipple—It doesn't show by whom it was made or its origin or anything else.
 The Master—Perhaps Mr. Krauthoff was going on; let us see.
 Q. Did you assist in the preparation of that document that you now hold in your hand? A. Yes. It was prepared by the secretary of the board and discussed and approved by the board.

Q. Mr. Dittmore was secretary of the board? A. He was.
 The Master—I understand at the meeting of Feb. 24. Am I right?
 Mr. Krauthoff—That is a record of what happened at the meeting of Feb. 24, 1916.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no; he hasn't said that.
 The Master—That is what I asked. The witness said it was prepared and discussed. I then inquired, was that at the meeting of Feb. 24?
 The Witness—That was prepared. Your Honor, by the secretary, and brought into that meeting and discussed then by the directors before the trustees were present.

The Master—That answers my question. Go on, Mr. Krauthoff.
 Mr. Whipple—Then, if Your Honor please, it is not an account of what happened at the conference, of course, because it was prepared and discussed by the directors before they had a conference.

Q. Mr. Dickey, may I call your attention to the document consisting of several things? That is, it consists of a letter to the trustees, a proposed letter to the trustees, then relates some conversation, and then it begins with a memorandum in seven paragraphs? A. Yes.
 Q. Now, what was it that was prepared before the trustees came over? A. The memorandum of seven paragraphs.

Q. Beginning with the figure 1? A. Beginning with paragraph 1.
 Q. Now, the rest of that document, preceding paragraph 1, what is that? A. That is an account of what transpired at this interview between the directors and the trustees.
 Q. And when was that prepared? A. After the meeting.

Q. And that is a correct statement of what happened at the meeting? A. It is.
 Q. Did you assist in the preparation of it? A. To a limited extent.
 Q. It was principally prepared by Mr. Dittmore? A. Yes.
 Q. He was then the secretary of the board? A. He was.

Q. And you participated, of course, in the meeting? A. Yes.
 Mr. Krauthoff—We offer that memorandum.
 Mr. Whipple—Why, I don't think that makes that memorandum of any value as a memorandum. If a man is sure of its accuracy he may take the responsibility of using it to refresh his recollection, but it is not a record in any sense. It is a mere paper that some parties get together after a conference and get up themselves. It is not certified by any secretary or anything else.

The Witness—May I say a word?
 The Master—Why, isn't that true, Mr. Krauthoff? Can you treat that as a record of what took place? If it had been a record you would have put it in your record books, wouldn't you?
 Mr. Krauthoff—As I understand, if Your Honor please, a record of the board proves itself; but as to a conference with these trustees as to what was said and done, the fact that the words or the documents are not spread on the record in the directors' book does not change the fact that things were said and done. The fact that it was not in the record book may have some bearing upon whether

it was actually said or done, but not conclusive.
 The Master—I think, then, that if this is a true statement of what took place in regard to the memorandum, that and the witness took part in its preparation only to a limited extent, you will have to get his testimony as to what took place, permitting him perhaps to use the memorandum to assist his recollection, but that you have not yet made the memorandum evidence.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, at this meeting of Feb. 24, 1916, there were present Mr. Neal and Mr. Dittmore and yourself? A. Yes.
 Q. Of the Board of Directors? A. Yes.

Q. And the three trustees? A. Yes.
 Q. Who at that time were Messrs. McKenzie, Hatten, and Eustace? A. Yes.
 Q. And who was the chairman of the meeting in the Board of Directors on that occasion? Who presided at the meeting? A. I may have done so, I have forgotten.

Q. What did you do with respect to presenting to the trustees the draft of a letter that had been proposed to be sent to them? A. We presented to them a draft of a letter.
 Q. Which you had not sent? A. Which we had not sent.
 Mr. Whipple—And never was sent.
 The Witness—Delivered to them.
 Mr. Krauthoff—Not delivered, as I understand.

Mr. Whipple—Not given to them.
 Mr. Bates—It was read to them.
 Q. Did you read that letter to them at the meeting? A. Of Feb. 24.
 Q. Now beginning with the words, "Your letter of Feb. 23d has been received," and going down to the tenth line on the second page, ending with the words, "is present," state whether or not that is the copy of the letter which you presented at that time?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. Where is the so-called letter? Why do you use a copy? Why don't you use the paper that you claim was read, if one really was read?
 Mr. Krauthoff—Our present information is that the original of that letter is not at hand.
 The Witness—The original of that letter was given to the trustees on that occasion. They took it away with them.

Mr. Whipple—We have no such letter, and we deny that it was ever given to them.
 The Witness—That is the one that was testified as being torn up after they got back to that meeting.
 Mr. Whipple—I do not think so. I think you are mistaken in your testimony.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, the testimony is that it was delivered to the trustees, and we have asked them to produce it—
 Mr. Whipple—We say that it was not.
 Mr. Krauthoff—So I offer the document in its present condition.
 Mr. Whipple—Well, that isn't any document. That is an alleged record that was gotten up subsequently or which you apparently thought that you might some time want to put in your records, but it was not an actual record and so you never put it in.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are not offering the whole record, if Your Honor please. We are offering that copy of the letter that was given to the trustees on that date.
 Mr. Whipple—There is no verification; he cannot verify whether it was a copy or not.
 Mr. Krauthoff—He states that it is.

Mr. Whipple—He states a lot of things that are impossible for any man to state or know.
 The Master—The evidence being that a certain letter was delivered to the trustees on that date, the trustee who testified that they had no such letter and cannot produce it, doesn't that open the way for proof of the contents of the letter said to have been delivered by a copy? The witness testifies that this is a copy. It may or may not be—that is his testimony.

Mr. Whipple—I think the testimony of Mr. Eustace was to this effect, that something having been presented or read, there was a conference at which Mr. McKenzie was present, and this was said, "Come, now, let us tear up these papers and go along together as Christian Scientists," and it was immediately torn up right there. Am I not right? In substance, that was Mr. Eustace's testimony, that it was torn up; that this letter which they had gotten ready tentatively to present was torn up right there, and then they said, "We will go along as Christian Scientists."
 The Witness—This was a letter—
 Mr. Krauthoff—One moment.

The Master—Let us assume that it is torn up.
 Mr. Whipple—Yes.
 The Master—Isn't it now open to prove it, if material, by a copy?
 Mr. Whipple—I suppose that is so, Your Honor.

Q. Did any tearing up of letters occur on February 24, 1916, at that conference? A. Not at that meeting, no.
 Mr. Whipple—Do you want to ask him at what meeting it was torn up?
 Q. Was it torn up at any other subsequent date, so far as you know? A. I heard it was.

Q. I mean in your presence? A. Not in my presence. I would like to make an explanation, Your Honor.
 The Master—I think you had better wait, Mr. Dickey, until some question is asked of you. If your counsel desires to have you make an explanation of anything, we will see.
 Mr. Thompson—Let us see that document before you put it in. Let us see what you are showing to Mr. Whipple.
 Mr. Whipple—May I show that to Mr. Eustace?
 [Mr. Whipple passes the document to Mr. Eustace, and then to Mr. Thompson.]
 The Master—While they are looking at that, Mr. Krauthoff, I call your attention to the fact that the witness has said something about making an explanation. Is there anything you desire to have him explain?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, thank you.
 Q. Was there some explanation that you desired to make in connection with what you have just said, Mr. Dickey? A. That letter that was given to the trustees was accompanied by the memorandum which follows there, beginning with Number 1 down to Number 7. That memorandum was read and discussed at that meeting.

Mr. Krauthoff—We will get to that presently, Mr. Dickey.
 Mr. Thompson—We make no objection, but we do not feel called on to make any statement in regard to it, although we are fully advised as to what actually took place.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, this is the letter which Mr. Dickey testifies was given to the trustees at this meeting on Feb. 24, 1916:
 "Your letter of February 23d has been received."
 "To fulfill certain conditions simply in order to maintain a semblance of harmony would be to cry 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace.'"
 "We have made a very earnest effort to establish a basis for cooperation to the end that increased efficiency might result in the work of The Christian Science Publishing Society. When we undertook this duty we were unaware that a new concept of your trusteeship had been evolved and adopted by you. We, like most other Christian Scientists, had supposed that your trusteeship was a subordinate body which held and managed certain valuable property subject to the general direction and supervision of the Christian Science Board of Directors."

"We were not without previous experience in noting the tendency of departments of the work of The Mother Church to assume an independence of policy and action, which, carried to its ultimate conclusion, would destroy the unity of our Leadership's demonstration for the government of The Mother Church."
 "This church is one institution, and this board is charged with the inescapable responsibility of demonstrating the direction of its affairs. Mrs. Eddy says:

"I deprecate personal animosities and quarrels. But if one is entrusted with the rules of church government, to fulfill that trust those rules must be carried out" (Miscellaneous Writings 284:29).
 "It is not our intention to in any way shirk our duties as we understand them. Under the circumstances which have developed, we do not feel called upon to take any further responsibility in this matter until our full board is present."

Mr. Streeter—By whom is that signed?
 Q. By whom was that signed? A. The Christian Science Board of Directors.
 Q. Through Mr. Dittmore, its secretary? A. Through its secretary.
 Q. And by whom was the letter prepared? A. It was prepared by the secretary and brought into the meeting and approved by the board.

Q. In that letter you refer to the letter of the trustees of Feb. 23, 1916? A. Yes.
 Q. Do you know what has become of the original of the letter of the trustees of Feb. 23, 1916? A. I believe it was returned—No, I do not think that was the date. I do not know about that letter of Feb. 23, unless I could see it.

Mr. Krauthoff—Will you see if there is any copy of that in your files, Mr. Whipple? We have not the original for some reason.
 The Witness—I do not recall it now.
 Q. Now at this meeting, after reading this letter to the trustees, what then took place? A. We read the memorandum attached thereto, paragraph by paragraph, and discussed each paragraph as we read it.

Q. Now, is the memorandum that you discussed at that meeting set out in that document? A. It is.
 Q. Beginning where? A. Beginning about the middle of the second page with paragraph numbered 1.
 Q. And going how far? A. And going four pages, to the end of paragraph 7, which is sub-divided into sections lettered from A to H.

Q. Now, this memorandum that you have identified, being paragraphs numbered from 1 to 7, both inclusive, including the sub-divisions lettered from A to H, what did the trustees at that meeting do orally with respect to that memorandum?
 Mr. Whipple—Well, I suppose that means what did they say, if anything, and who said it.

Q. The question is, what did they say, Mr. Dickey, and who said it? A. They said that they—
 Mr. Whipple—Well, I do not know what "doing orally" is.
 The Witness—They said that represented—

Q. I mean they—each one of them. A. The trustees—Mr. Eustace was the spokesman and said that was a satisfactory agreement to them, they accepted it as defining the relations between the directors and the trustees, they were perfectly agreeable to everything contained in those paragraphs as read.

Q. Now the statement—
 Mr. Streeter—Mr. Krauthoff, to be certain, may I ask if the memorandum that Mr. Dickey is testifying about is the one that we have called the Dittmore memorandum that is in the end of Dittmore's answer on page 80?
 Mr. Krauthoff—It is.

Mr. Streeter—That is the same one? The Witness—That is the one, yes.
 We asked them at that time if they—
 Q. Wait a moment, Mr. Dickey. You have stated what Mr. Eustace said. Did he state that in the presence of Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten, the other two trustees? A. He did.
 Q. What, if anything, did they say? A. They all agreed to that.

Q. What did one of it is not what they agreed. What did Mr. McKenzie say? A. Mr. McKenzie accepted it as being a satisfactory statement.
 Q. What did he say? A. He said, "This is all right, it suits me."
 Q. And Mr. Hatten? A. Mr. Hatten said, "That is quite satisfactory to me."

Q. Now, what, if anything, did any of the directors say—not what "we said"—what did you say, or Mr. Dittmore say, or Mr. Neal say? A. I asked them if they would attach their signatures to that document.

Q. Who answered it? A.—so as to go on record permanently and have their attitude fairly defined in writing.
 Q. And who answered for the trustees? A. Mr. Eustace replied that they hadn't the slightest objection to anything in the paragraphs, but he thought they had better not sign it, for the reason that it might be considered equivalent to making a new by-law and the trustees would not like to be placed in the light of creating by-laws; therefore, they asked us if we would not be satisfied with their acceptance of it and that it would be kept as a gentleman's agreement without any writing connected with it.

Q. What, if any, answer did any of the directors make to that statement, and who made the statement? A. I assented to that, a little reluctantly, however. Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal also assented to that.
 Mr. Krauthoff—We offer, if Your Honor please, the paragraphs numbered from 1 to 7, both inclusive, including the sub-divisions lettered A to H.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, we make the same objection that we have made to some other papers. If it is offered merely to show a course of conduct and an attempt to compromise, I do not know that it is of very much consequence one way or the other. If it is offered in any way to affect the Trust Deed or to change its import, or as an estoppel by conduct, then we think it is entirely inadmissible, because the Trust Deed cannot be affected in its terms by the agreement of any trustee for the time being; his opinion or his conduct cannot affect the obligations of that Trust Deed in respect of his duties or responsibilities.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is offered, if Your Honor please, for what it is, and I assume that the Court will determine its force and effect.
 The Master—I think you may put it in.
 The Witness—May I say something in addition?

Q. Did you answer fully, or did you want to say something further?
 A. No, I would like to add something to that answer. In our discussions of this we took the language of the Trust Deed and the language of the Manual, and we agreed that there could be no conflict between the Trust Deed and the Manual.

Q. You say, "we agreed." Mr. Dickey, you will have to state who said it and what he said. A. Well, I think we all participated in that conversation. It was taken at some length, and we discussed the Trust Deed and the Manual together in that connection.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now we offer—
 Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I take it that "we agreed" will be stricken out because—
 The Master—You do not want that, do you?

Mr. Whipple—That is an inference.
 Q. What did they say, Mr. Dickey? A. Mr. Eustace said that was a satisfactory interpretation of the relations of the two boards, and I agreed to that, and I believe Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal—I know they also agreed to that.

Q. You say, "they agreed"; what did they say, Mr. Dickey? A. They said—
 Q. In substance? A. In substance—
 Mr. Whipple—Well, of course they did not talk in conclave. Just tell us, Q. I mean what did they say in substance?

The Master—He has given that, hasn't he? No, he has given what Mr. Eustace said in substance. Now what did you say?
 Q. What did you say?
 I stated that this memorandum stated my concept of the adjustment that we had arrived at between the trust deed and the Manual, and that it was quite satisfactory to me if they would sign it. I also agreed afterward that Mr. Eustace would keep his gentleman's agreement—

Q. You said, you mean? A. I said that that would be satisfactory. The other directors concurred in that.
 Q. Leave out the word "agreed," Mr. Dickey, and tell who said it and what they said. Now, what did Mr. Dittmore say? A. Mr. Dittmore said that nothing short of what was contained in those memoranda would be satisfactory to him, but that if they would keep to this that would settle the whole dispute between the directors and the trustees.

Q. And what did Mr. Neal say? A. Mr. Neal said substantially the same thing.
 Q. Now, in the course of this conference did you have a copy of the Deed of Trust before you? A. We did.
 Q. And the Manual, of course?

Q. And you took up, as you said a moment ago, the provisions of the Deed of Trust and the Manual? A. We did.
 Mr. Krauthoff—We offer this document, paragraph 1—
 The Master—Now, let me ask, Mr. Krauthoff. We have this in the pleadings, in print in full, haven't we?
 Mr. Krauthoff—I have never compared it. I have understood it was there.

The Master—Oh, you are not prepared to say that we have got it exactly as it reads there in print in the pleadings? If that be the case I suppose you will have to go ahead and read it.
 Mr. Whipple—Couldn't it be compared privately, if Your Honor please, without taking up the time while we are all waiting?
 The Master—My suggestion is made for this reason only—that it seems hardly worth while taking up our time to read word for word what we have in print before us, if it be true that we have just the same thing in print before us.

whether or not it is correctly set out in the pleadings.
 The Master—Yes.
 Mr. Krauthoff—That is Mr. Dittmore's answer to the trustees' case.
 Mr. Whipple—Yes.
 Mr. Thompson—Haven't you admitted that it is in your answer to Mr. Dittmore?

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not recall.
 Mr. Bates—We have not had any occasion to admit what is in your answer, Mr. Thompson.
 Mr. Krauthoff—Now, Feb. 28, 1916:
 "On the request of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, they met with the directors."

"The trustees presented for the consideration and approval of the directors a revised form of announcement to be placed at the head of the church and practitioner department of the Journal, and form letters to be sent to persons requesting recognition for churches and societies."

"The trustees read to the directors a list of those employees who are paid annual salaries of \$3000 or more."
 [That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, dated Feb. 28, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 485.]
 Q. Did those incidents occur on Feb. 28, 1916? A. They did.

Q. And what was the state of the relations between the trustees and the directors of Feb. 28, 1916?
 Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.
 The Master—I did not get the question.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am offering to prove how the trust deed was changed on the 28th of February.
 Mr. Whipple—He asked, what was the state of the relations, and if that does not call for an opinion I do not know what does.
 The Master—Why not ask what was said?

Q. I mean, was everything entirely harmonious on the 28th of February? A. It was, and we—
 Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

question what the practice had been in respect to conferring about it?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, Your Honor.

The Witness—The Deed of Trust—The Master—One moment. What practice had been?

Mr. Krauthoff—What the practice has been prior to this last controversy, in the fall of 1918, with respect to the trustees conferring with the directors?

The Master—I think he can answer that. I can't see any harm in it.

A. The trustees have always conferred with the directors in regard to their appointments on the Bible Lesson Committee.

Mr. Krauthoff—March 20, 1916: "The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the directors and discussed various revisions of the application blanks and circular letters sent to churches, societies, practitioners and nurses desiring recognition by cards in The Christian Science Journal."

"There was also a discussion of the question of keeping the term Christian Science in the English language in foreign translations of Christian Science literature. No decision was reached."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 20, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 483.]

Mr. Krauthoff—March 27, 1916: "The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the directors and discussed the revised list of questions to be asked persons requesting practitioners' cards in The Christian Science Journal."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 27, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 484.]

Mr. Krauthoff—On April 3, 1916: "The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the directors and discussed several questions of interest to The Mother Church, including a plan for the Publishing Society to extend credits to Christian Science reading rooms and the question of revising the hours for employees in the Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated April 3, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 490.]

Mr. Krauthoff—June 12, 1916: "At this point the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society requested and were granted a conference with the directors with regard to the publication of their new pamphlet, 'Memorandum C.'"

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated June 12, 1916, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 491.]

The Master—I think you put in the trustees' record about that.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, if Your Honor please.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, with respect to this Memorandum C. That is the document Mr. Eustace identified, being the document sent to the churches for literature distribution purposes? A. Yes.

Q. And that document was taken up with the directors and the trustees together? A. It was.

Q. Did the trustees take up Memorandum D with you? A. They did not. They took up C at our request.

Q. Do you recall the fact that in the year 1916 Mr. Willis was elected an editor? A. I didn't know he was elected in 1916.

Q. Oh, Mr. McCrackan. Excuse me. A. Mr. McCrackan, yes.

Q. Was elected in 1916? A. Yes. Mr. Krauthoff—We offer a letter from The Christian Science Publishing Society, under date of June 9, 1916. (Handing paper to counsel.) While counsel are examining that, if Your Honor please, may I ask for the information of all of us—are we to have a session tomorrow?

The Master—What is the desire of counsel about that? I shall follow whatever that is.

Mr. Whipple—We all desire to go ahead.

Mr. Krauthoff—May we speak about it at 2 o'clock?

Mr. Whipple—We desire to make speed as fast as we can.

Mr. Streeter—While we do not want to go on tomorrow, we feel we ought to go on tomorrow and see if we can't get to an end of this case some time.

Mr. Whipple—We are all willing to make sacrifices, and I assume we will go on tomorrow.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was not speaking for anyone but myself, and it was anything further to say we will say it at 2 o'clock.

This is a letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors from The Christian Science Publishing Society, dated June 9, 1916:

"The Christian Science Publishing Society, 'Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, Manager's Office, June 9, 1916.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, 'Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"As a change will have to be made in the plate from which the Journal cover is printed, the Board of Trustees would like to know if in the place of Mr. Willis the name of Mr. McCrackan is to appear as one of the Associate Editors.

"We should like to know this at once, as the Sentinel for June 17 will go to press on the 19th in usual course, and a change must be made there, too.

"Very sincerely yours,

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

"HERBERT W. EUSTACE,

"Secretary."

[Letter, Board of Trustees to Board of Directors, June 9, 1916, is marked Exhibit 492.]

Mr. Krauthoff—The answer to that is dated June 9, 1916:

[Copy of Exhibit 493.]

"The Christian Science Publishing Society, 'Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"In reply to your inquiry concern-

ing the changing of the name of Mr. John B. Willis on the outside cover of the Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel, and substituting the name of Mr. William D. McCrackan as Associate Editor, we would say that this matter was brought up at a Board meeting today and Mr. Mc-

Crackan explained to the Board that he had already provided for the change mentioned.

"Very sincerely yours,

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

"AND/CEJ"

[Copy of letter from Board of Directors to The Christian Science Publishing Society, dated June 9, 1916, is marked Exhibit 493.]

Mr. Krauthoff—At this point we will suspend until 2 o'clock.

The Master—Suspend until 2 o'clock. [Recess until 2 p. m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, at the time of adjournment the question was asked with respect to a session on tomorrow, Friday, and we stated that if we had anything to offer with respect to that we would do so at this time. It is agreeable to us to proceed on tomorrow if such is the desire of the master and of other counsel.

The Master—I am entirely ready to proceed tomorrow if counsel are. What about Saturday?

Mr. Streeter—Isn't that a terrible suggestion on the part of the Court? Of course, if the Court says so, we will come.

Mr. Krauthoff—I think there is a general understanding that we do not meet on Saturday. We would prefer not to meet on Saturday, I take the liberty of saying.

The Master—If that is the understanding among counsel, it is agreeable to the master. We ought, of course, to use all the time we can.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you. With respect to the memorandum that Mr. Dickey identified as the memorandum discussed at the meeting of Feb. 24, 1916, we have compared the paper which Mr. Dickey identified with the memorandum appearing at the end of paragraph 20 of the answer of Mr. Dittmore in the Eustace case, and that memorandum is there correctly set forth, beginning with the figure 1. The title in the answer is not a part of the document as identified by Mr. Dickey.

Q. A meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors on Aug. 8, 1916:

"Letters were read from the following:

"Charles W. J. Tennant, dated London, July 27, relative to the outcome of the suit against Mrs. Annie C. Bill. Corresponding secretary instructed to transmit copies of above letter to trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and to the manager of the Committee on Publication."

Q. Mr. Dickey, what was the Annie C. Bill litigation? A. It was a suit brought against Mrs. Annie C. Bill to prevent her from publishing an infringement on The Christian Science Journal and Sentinel.

Q. A suit brought by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

The Master—I suppose he means infringement of copyright, doesn't he? Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. You mean an infringement of copyright? A. Yes.

Q. And did the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society take up the incidents of that suit with the Board of Directors? A. We took them over together, yes.

Q. And you conducted the correspondence with London? A. It was done by The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, does it appear any more than that some one from London wrote to The Mother Church about it? You have not shown any letters that they sent about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Dickey has stated, generally, that The Mother Church conducted the correspondence.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, notice you like those general statements, but why don't you come down to the specific point and show us any letters, and then we can see what they are and how they happened to be written?

Mr. Krauthoff—We will produce at the next hearing a complete file with respect to the Annie C. Bill suit, together with a copy of the suit itself.

Mr. Whipple—Well, in the meantime the testimony, I take it, may be stricken out about conducting the correspondence.

Mr. Bates—Oh, no.

Mr. Krauthoff—He has stated that they conducted the correspondence. That is the fact.

Mr. Whipple—It may have been only one letter and a reply.

[The last question and answer are read by the stenographer.]

The Master—That is not responsive. He was asked who, what persons, conducted the correspondence. He did not tell us.

Q. By The Mother Church what do you mean? A. By its Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Well, the Board of Directors didn't write the letter.

The Master—No, that is not an answer. Who conducted the correspondence? That means what persons.

Q. Was that correspondence conducted by Mr. Jarvis? A. By the secretary of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, we would like the letters.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, they will be here in the morning.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Mr. Krauthoff—The Aug. 8, 1916, meeting further shows the following:

"Detailed report of The Christian Science Publishing Society showing Monitor income and outgo for six months ending June 30, 1916, was read, and upon motion of Mr. Dittmore, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted that a committee be appointed from the Board of Directors to confer with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society for consideration of the entire question of the deficit now shown by The Monitor

department, and to report its findings back to the board. The chair appointed Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal to serve as such committee."

Mr. Thompson—Who was acting as chairman at that time?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Thompson—Does the record show that?

Mr. Krauthoff—He signed it as chairman. We will verify that. The minutes are signed "Allison V. Stewart, Chairman."

Q. (Reading:) "Monday, Sept. 11, 1916.

"At a special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors held at 2 o'clock p. m. on above date in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. McLeilan, Stewart, Dickey and Neal; also the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Messrs. Thomas W. Hatten, William P. McKenzie and Herbert W. Eustace.

"A letter was read from Mr. McLeilan to the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society, dated July 21, 1916, asking that Mrs. Myra B. Lord be made Editorial Manager of the Christian Science periodicals and her salary made commensurate with the work performed by her.

"After some discussion of the question, it was referred back to the trustees of the Publishing Society with the understanding that since Mrs. Lord's position would not be an editorial one, the question of salary should be settled by them."

Mr. Dickey, Mr. McLeilan was a member of the Board of Directors during the time that you were there, up to July, 1917? A. He was.

Q. And at the time that he was a member of the Board of Directors what was the practice and habit of the board with respect to communicating with the editorial department of the Christian Science periodicals? A. Mr. McLeilan was the editor-in-chief of the periodicals, and also sat on the board as a member, and our communications with regard to publications in the church periodicals were made through Mr. McLeilan.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer at this time a letter from the Board of Trustees to the Board of Directors with respect to the establishment of a library for The Monitor.

[This letter is shown to counsel.]

[An extract from the directors' records, from the meeting of Jan. 17, 1917, is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Jan. 17, 1917.

"At the request of the directors, Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, appeared before the board for a conference with regard to certain phases of the problem of the foreign languages versus the English language. Mr. Dixon asked the cooperation of The Christian Science Church and of The Christian Science Publishing Society in a righteously endeavor to prevent encroachments on the English language through foreign channels. The question of printing the English version on the opposite pages of all translations of foreign languages was discussed. Mr. Dittmore asked permission to read to Mr. Dixon his letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Jan. 8, 1917, which was granted, and the letter read.

"After Mr. Dixon left the meeting, the following motion was made by Mr. Dittmore and seconded by Mr. Dickey, viz.:

"That the editor of The Christian Science Monitor be authorized to editorially and through the new columns of The Monitor endorse and support an alliance of the English-speaking peoples, and that the Christian Science Sentinel be asked to support this policy of The Monitor through the wise, metaphysical interpretation of this and other subjects of broad international significance as they are referred to in The Monitor."

"After some discussion of the question, it was laid on the table, to be taken up at the next meeting of the board."

Mr. Krauthoff—"Thursday, Jan. 18, 1917—"

Mr. Thompson—Just a moment. Before you pass on to that we think that letter of Mr. Dittmore's of Jan. 8, being part of the proceedings, if you are going to read them, ought to go in.

Mr. Krauthoff—Have you the letter? Mr. Thompson—Of course not; it is in your possession.

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean, have you your copy?

Mr. Thompson—I dare say, but haven't you got it? We called upon you to have them ready. You certainly would not put in the proceedings of the meeting and leave out a letter like that, would you?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am just now putting in evidence on the trustees' case. I am quite willing to put in the letter.

Mr. Thompson—True enough; but that doesn't entitle you to mangle the proceedings.

Mr. Krauthoff—"Thursday, Jan. 18, 1917—"

Mr. Thompson—Just a moment. If you are now proceeding—

Mr. Krauthoff—I am on the same subject. When I find the letter I will read it. It was written by Mr. Dittmore, on Jan. 8, 1917. "Thursday, Jan. 18, 1917—"

Mr. Thompson—Just a moment. What are you reading now—some directors' record?

Mr. Krauthoff—Directors' record.

Mr. Thompson—Why don't you put in that letter?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will as soon as it is handed to me.

Mr. Thompson—I have got a copy of it here.

Mr. Whipple—I am talking about the letter which you asked me to look at.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, I wanted to finish this about the English language while I was in the midst of it.

Mr. Whipple—All right. We are getting into chronological order now.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you.

[An extract from the directors' records, of Thursday, Jan. 18, 1917, is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"The motion introduced by Mr. Dittmore at the meeting of the directors on Jan. 17 was taken from the table and the discussion thereof resumed.

Mr. Dixon was sent for, and, after conferring further with him, and he had left the board room, the motion was amended and passed unanimously as follows:

"Voted, That the editor of The Christian Science Monitor be authorized to editorially through the columns of The Monitor, endorse a policy of cooperation among all English-speaking peoples for the peace and religious freedom of the world, and that the Christian Science Sentinel be asked to support this policy of The Monitor through a wise, metaphysical interpretation of this and other subjects of broad international significance, and that a copy of this motion be sent to the editors of the Sentinel and of The Monitor."

Mr. Thompson—Now, I have a copy of that letter. If you haven't the original I will read in the copy.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have the original.

Mr. Thompson—Let me look at it, will you?

Q. Mr. Dickey, with respect to the use of the English language, state whether or not the Board of Directors regards that as one of the questions which affect the cause of Christian Science as a whole? A. They do.

Mr. Whipple—How is that material? What if they did?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, if Your Honor please, the statement that the directors of the trustees at the time of the controversy was that the Board of Directors should have the final authority with everything respecting the cause of Christian Science as a whole. I am asking him if this is one of the things that he regarded as affecting the cause of Christian Science as a whole, within the meaning of that requirement?

The Master—I think I shall let him answer.

A. They did.

Mr. Thompson—Now will you read that letter?

Mr. Krauthoff—Certainly. Now I will read the letter of Mr. Dittmore, under date of Jan. 8, 1917, written on that subject referred to in the record.

[A letter from John V. Dittmore to the Board of Directors, Jan. 8, 1917, is marked Exhibit 494, and is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

[Exhibit 494.]

"January 8, 1917.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"On December 28th the editor of The Christian Science Monitor came before this Board and in a more detailed and comprehensive way than at any previous conference analyzed the international political situation and discussed the trend of human events. At this conference the editor of The Monitor recommended that the Christian Science Church through its periodicals should initiate and support a movement looking toward an alliance of the English-speaking peoples as a step toward the solution of the problem of attaining and maintaining world peace, and gave the reasons for his recommendation. The metaphysical analysis of the nations' drama was considered in detail. The historical lineage of Christian Science and its direct bearing on the present demands upon our literature was also clearly set forth. Since the close of this interview, no discussion or consideration has been given to the subject by this Board, notwithstanding the fact that no more vital question confronts the human race at the present time.

"It is my purpose by this letter to recall to our thought that our Leader through her By-Laws has charged this board with the inescapable responsibility of keeping our publications 'abreast of the times.' In order to fulfill this duty God demands in this eventful hour that we shall discern the signs of the times as interpreted by Christian Science through history, prophecy and revelation, and that the Christian Science movement shall point the way not only for those of our own fold, but for all those who are ready to 'hear his voice.' In the words of our Leader, 'We are in the midst of a revolution; physics are yielding slowly to metaphysics; mortal mind rebels at its own boundaries; weary of matter, it would catch the meaning of Spirit.' (Christian Healing, p. 11, 11. 6-9.)

"To enable mortal mind to 'catch the meaning of Spirit' by 'spreading undistorted and scientific interpretation of current history and to 'hold guard' over the messages of Truth are the vital duties of The Monitor and the Sentinel. In order, therefore, for these publications to perform the functions for which their founder provided them, three things are absolutely essential.

"1st—A definite editorial and news policy for The Monitor based not upon the physical testimony of the kaleidoscope of mortal mind, but upon the metaphysical evidence which comes through inspiration and demonstration. It is such a policy wisely directed and uninfluenced by any sense of expediency which the editor of The Monitor is evidently striving to attain.

"2d. The adoption of a policy for the Sentinel which will afford proof that it is 'abreast of the times,' interpreting for the great body of Christian Scientists the 'signs mental' as well as the current events of Truth's activity. It is the duty of the Sentinel to point the way to the universal responsibilities of Christian Scientists for the protection and deliverance of the whole world.

"3d. A constant and hearty cooperation between the editorial management of The Monitor and of the Sentinel to the end that they may supplement each other and thereby gain for The Monitor especially the sustaining and directing force of the awakened mental activity of all Christian Scientists.

"As a preliminary step, and in order to initiate an orderly plan of working toward the ultimate goal, I would propose that the leading Monitor editorials each Saturday be made to cover some broad phase of human history or international affairs as they already frequently do. I would also propose that in the issue of the Sentinel of the

same Saturday one of our editors be instructed to cover the same questions from a strictly metaphysical standpoint for the benefit of students of Christian Science. In a way this has already been done to a certain extent by some of the Sentinel editorials, although not yet as a definite policy.

"With the earnest hope that these vital matters may be fully considered and acted upon and the present situation improved in the immediate future, I am

"Very sincerely,

"JOHN V. DITTMORE."

"J. V. D. L."

I offer also this letter from The Christian Science Publishing Society, under date of Nov. 22, 1916:

"The Christian Science Publishing Society, 'Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, Manager's Office.

"November 22, 1916.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"In a conference with the directors six months ago, the need of provision for a library for the use of The Monitor was presented. The need for such a library is still apparent, as shown by the two letters inclosed, indicating the way in which the question presents itself to the Editor and his assistants.

"The expansion of the stencils department would at the present time require for convenient service the room now used as the index room.

"The Editor's proposal to ask for two rooms will, under the circumstances, require considerable readjustment. When the rooms occupied by the Committee on Publication can be made available for the uses of the business, two of these rooms would exactly meet the need for a Monitor library.

"Yours respectfully,

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

"By Wm. P. McKenzie,

"[The letter from William P. McKenzie to the Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Nov. 22, 1916, of which the foregoing is a copy, is marked Exhibit 495. R. J. M.]

Now, we are not offering the two editor's letters attached because we do not think they are important in this particular, and upon reading that letter, if Your Honor please, I am constrained to believe that I offered it in error. It seems to relate to rooms occupied by the Committee on Publication, which was a Church activity, and of course it would be proper to ask the Board of Directors to move the Committee on Publication. I should be very glad to withdraw the letter.

The Master—Is there any objection? Mr. Whipple—I think it had better stand. I think it showed the relations between the parties.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, let it stand with the explanation that I have made.

Mr. Whipple—It is quite as important as the other letters that have been put in showing their relations.

Mr. Krauthoff—From the record of the meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors, held on Feb. 9, 1917, I will offer the following:

"On motion of Mr. Dickey, seconded by Mr. Neal, the board voted that the editorial department of The Christian Science Publishing Society be requested to send to the corresponding secretary of the Christian Science Board of Directors a list of all contributors of articles to The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel that are received from time to time, the notice to be given immediately upon receipt of the articles and to include therein the name of the contributor and the subject written upon.

"The editorial policy of the Sentinel and Journal was discussed and the members expressed themselves freely in regard thereto."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated Feb. 9, 1917, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 496. R. J. M.]

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, with respect to asking for these names of the contributors to the Christian Science periodicals, what is the point in that?

Mr. Whipple—I object to that, if Your Honor please.

The Master—I think you will have to ask him a definite question.

If you should find the original was not sent.

Mr. Krauthoff (reading):
"Copy of Exhibit 509."
The Christian Science Publishing Society.
"Palmouth and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts."
June 28, 1917.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
Palmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Massachusetts."
Dear Friends:

"The question has again arisen about continuing to give in the Quarterly the key-word of the 33-line edition of Science and Health. In trying to find copies to supply the six members of the Bible Lesson Committee at various times, it has proved almost impossible to get copies of this 33-line edition. This would indicate that these copies are pretty scarce."

"It is now proposed to dispense with the key-word of the 33-line edition, and in order to avoid any sense of hardship on anyone, the Publishing Society stands ready to supply any complainant there may be with a new Science and Health."

"This question was discussed with your board before, and at that time it seemed advisable to wait a while, but in view of the new committee's beginning its work for the year commencing July 1, 1917, we are again presenting the question. The trustees feel that it is now an opportune time to step using the 33-line edition, by giving a new Science and Health to anyone who complains, the possibility of working a hardship on anyone would be eliminated."

"An early reply, giving your views on this subject, will be appreciated. Very sincerely yours,
Board of Trustees."

(Signed)

HERBERT W. EUSTACE.

[Letter, Board of Trustees to Board of Directors, June 28, 1917, is marked Exhibit 509.]

Mr. Whipple—That is the proposal and letter referred to in the record which you have just read?

Mr. Krauthoff—In the record, yes. And you have one that we are asking for about the reconstruction of the Bible Lesson Committee.

Mr. Whipple—Haven't you a copy of it?

Mr. Krauthoff—We do not locate the original; we were asking for your carbon.

Mr. Whipple—Well, haven't you a copy of it? I mean, one that you feel is reliable?

Mr. Krauthoff—We will look further for that.

Q. With respect to this correspondence referring to the 33-line edition of Science and Health, at one time there was an edition of Science and Health printed 33 lines on a page? A. Yes.

Q. And it now has 32? A. They all have 32, and the directors decided to authorize that change to be made. Mr. Whipple—I move that be stricken out. If Your Honor please, as neither responsive nor proper. The record shows—

The Master—Strike it out if it is objected to.

Q. The 33-line Science and Health could only be used by having a key-word to relate the Quarterly to the 33-line edition? A. That was it, yes. Mr. Krauthoff—We haven't any copy of the letter, Mr. Whipple, about the reconstruction of the Bible Lesson Committee. If you can give us your carbon we will appreciate it very much.

Mr. Whipple—We will continue to search.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you, July 16, 1917.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, to continue for the present his policy of handling items regarding the Red Cross Society according to their new value.

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 10, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 510.]

Q. Is the matter of the relation of The Mother Church to the Red Cross Society one of the considerations which affect the cause of Christian Science as a whole, Mr. Dickey? A. It is.

Mr. Krauthoff—The record of the directors, July 18, 1917, showed the passing of Mr. McEllan on the morning of that day, and also the following:

"The board held an informal conference with Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace and Edward A. Merritt of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 18, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 511.]

Q. At that time, Mr. Dickey, Mr. McKenize and Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt were the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. They were.

Q. And as a result of action taken at that time, Mr. Merritt became a member of the Board of Directors? A. He did.

Q. And Mr. McKenize an editor of the Christian Science periodicals? A. The editor.

Q. The editor, exclusive of the Monitor? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. McKenize resigned as a trustee? A. He did.

Q. And Mr. Merritt resigned as a trustee? A. He did.

Q. And then Mr. Ogden, who had been the business manager, became a trustee? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Rowlands became a trustee? A. That is right.

Q. How were these changes worked out as between the directors and the trustees?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. We have the records and we have had them repeatedly in regard to that.

Mr. Krauthoff—The records show conferences, if Your Honor please, but they do not show what happened at the conference.

The Master—Then ask him what happened at the conference.

Q. What happened at the conferences between the directors and the trustees as respecting these changes which I have indicated?

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment. Which conferences? If we are to meet any testimony in regard to that we want to know what conference you refer to.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will read them off. I first refer to conference of Wednesday, July 18, 1917:

"The board held an informal conference with Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace and Edward A. Merritt of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of a meeting of Board of Directors, July 18, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 512.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Then on Thursday, July 19, 1917:

"The board held a brief conference with Mr. Herbert W. Eustace of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of the record of meeting of the Board of Directors, July 19, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 513.]

Mr. Whipple—Now, why don't you ask him what happened at either one or both of those conferences?

Mr. Krauthoff—You wanted to know these conferences, and I am now telling you. On July 23, 1917:

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment.

The Master—I think you will have to take them one by one if that is insisted on.

Mr. Whipple—How can we contradict them or meet them?

Q. Now, in respect to these conferences to which your attention has been called, are you able now to state just what happened at any particular one of them, Mr. Dickey? A. Yes.

Q. And what happened at the first conference that you had with Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt on July 18, 1917—the date of Mr. McKenize's passing? A. We explained to them—

Q. Not "we explained to them," but tell us what was said.

Mr. Whipple—What date is this?

Mr. Krauthoff—July 18, 1917, the date of Mr. McKenize's passing.

Q. Your may continue, Mr. Dickey. A. I am just trying to recall who was the chairman of the board at that time.

Q. The records show that Mr. Dittmore was presiding. A. Yes.

Q. He was the chairman in the year 1917? A. Yes. The chairman explained to Mr. Eustace and Mr. Merritt that it would be necessary to elect a new editor, and he talked of the consideration of the board—or, he talked of the point the board had under consideration of making Mr. McKenize the editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

Q. Now, was any other subject mentioned at that conference? A. There was.

Q. What further was said? A. It was originally talked of to make Mr. Ogden one of the trustees instead of the position of business manager, which he was occupying.

Q. Who first mentioned that in that conference? A. I do not recall. I think it was the chairman, however.

Q. Was it a member of the Board of Directors or Mr. Eustace? A. A member of the Board of Directors.

Q. And what did Mr. Eustace say to the proposition that Mr. Ogden should become a trustee? A. Well, substantially he said that that would be agreeable to him.

Q. Was anything said at that meeting about making Mr. Merritt a director? A. I think not at that meeting.

Q. Not at that meeting? A. No.

Q. Was anything else said at that meeting of which you know—I mean, of which you can now speak? A. I do not recall anything further.

Mr. Krauthoff—The record next shows on Thursday, July 19, 1917:

"The board held a brief conference with Mr. Herbert W. Eustace of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 19, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 514.]

Q. When did Mr. Rowlands come to Boston, if you know? A. The date is recorded, I believe, but I just can't remember it now.

Q. But referring to this conference of the next day, Thursday, July 19, 1917—what further details were taken up at that time with Mr. Eustace, and how, and in what manner? A. The chairman talked to him at that time of making Mr. Merritt one of the Board of Directors, which would necessitate the appointment of a new trustee.

Mr. Whipple—That is, talked with Mr. Eustace about it?

Q. And what did Mr. Eustace say about that? A. Mr. Eustace expressed his willingness to let the board make those recommendations, and he agreed to accept them.

Mr. Whipple—That is, that Mr. Merritt should become one of the directors? He approved of that?

The Witness—Yes.

Q. What did Mr. Eustace say about Mr. Merritt retiring from the Board of Trustees? In other words, did you ask Mr. Eustace consent to elect Mr. Merritt director?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. He has said—

The Master—Well, Mr. Krauthoff, let us get what was said first, before you refresh his recollection.

Mr. Whipple—He has already said they was put up to Mr. Eustace and Mr. Eustace approved it.

Mr. Krauthoff—Of course, if Your Honor please, that is ready.

Mr. Whipple—I am not claiming it was an interference with the Board of Directors.

part with Mr. Merritt in his department in order that he might serve on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will call your attention to the complete record on that subject.

"Thursday, July 19, 1917. At a special meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors held at 10 a. m., on above date, in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. Stewart, Dittmore, Dickey, and Neal."

"Because of the importance of pending matters requiring the attention of a full board, it was upon motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Dickey, voted that Mr. Edward A. Merritt of Brookline, Massachusetts, be elected a director of The Mother Church to fill the vacancy on this board caused by the passing away of Mr. McKenize. Carried unanimously."

"Mr. Merritt thereupon entered the meeting and took his seat as a director."

"Mr. William D. McCrackan met with the board at the latter's request for a conference relative to the editorial work."

"At 1:50 p. m. a recess was taken until 2:15 p. m."

"The board held a brief conference with Mr. Herbert W. Eustace of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and at 4:05 p. m.—the meeting adjourned."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, July 19, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 515.]

Q. Now, what happened after this conference you had with Mr. Eustace in the afternoon of the day on which Mr. Merritt had been elected a member of the Board of Directors? A. The chairman told him what the board had done and spoke to him with regard to a successor to Mr. Merritt.

Q. As what? A. As trustee.

Q. Were any names discussed at that conference to succeed Mr. Merritt? A. Mr. Rowlands' name, I believe, was.

Q. Who first mentioned the name of Mr. Rowlands? A. The chairman, I think.

Q. The chairman? A. The chairman of the Board of Directors.

Q. And what did Mr. Eustace say with respect to that? A. He expressed his approval of the appointment.

Mr. Whipple—Of the appointment?

The Master—That is what I understood the witness to say. Q. What did he say?

Mr. Whipple—I do not see how it could be an appointment.

The Witness—Perhaps I had better withdraw the word "appointment." We made no appointment; but of the change—the proposed change.

Mr. Krauthoff—Monday, July 23, 1917:

"The board had a brief conference with Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor."

"Upon motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted to appoint William P. McKenize editor of the Christian Science Journal, Herald Christian Science, and Der Herold Christian Science. Mr. Stewart's vote being taken by telephone, the vote was unanimous."

"The board took a recess of 25 minutes, after which a conference was held with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the business manager."

"At 4 p. m. the meeting adjourned."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 23, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 516.]

Q. What was discussed at that conference, Mr. Dickey? Did the question arise as to who was to be the new business manager? A. We talked of that before we invited the trustees over.

Mr. Krauthoff—Then the next record is Tuesday, July 24, 1917:

"The board held conference with Mr. David B. Ogden, and Mr. John R. Watts, of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

"A letter from Mr. David B. Ogden, dated July 24, 1917, tendering his resignation as Business Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, effective Aug. 1, 1917, because of his election to the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, was read, and upon motion of Mr. Dickey, seconded by Mr. Merritt, the resignation was accepted."

Upon motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Neal, it was voted to appoint Mr. John R. Watts, Business Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, effective August 1, 1917. The vote of Mr. Stewart was taken by telephone and the motion was carried unanimously."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, dated July 24, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 517.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Wednesday, July 25, 1917:

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted to request The Christian Science Publishing Society to submit eight copies each of all metaphysical editorials intended for The Journal and Sentinel and of the metaphysical articles for the Home Forum page of The Monitor, to the corresponding secretary at least 48 hours before going to press."

"At 1:10 p. m. a recess was taken until 2 p. m."

"The board held a conference with Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace, Frederick Dixon, David B. Ogden and John R. Watts of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

"At 2:45 p. m. the meeting adjourned."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors, July 25, 1917, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 518.]

Q. With respect to this request to submit eight copies each of all metaphysical editorials, please state the reason for making that?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please. Any undisclosed reasons they may have are not material as affecting the issue.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, the Board of Directors did not have to disclose its reasons to the Trustees of the Publishing Society; but the claim is made that these directors have been seeking to aggrandise their authority, and to extend into fields which theretofore they had not explored. Now, this is a new request made by them, and they have the right as relieving themselves against any charge of that kind, to show why they made this request.

Mr. Whipple—What we referred to in the bill, if Your Honor please, as making a lot of demands, and so forth, refers more particularly to those things that were done in pursuance of the advice of Governor Bates and Judge Smith, recorded in their minutes, in which they intimated they might lay some foundation for a case against the trustees by asking them a lot of things and urging them to do a lot of things. We suspected then that they were made merely as the foundation of some case they wanted to get up, and not bona fide demands for any real information. And therefore the bill alleged that they had been making a lot of inquiries of that sort, and we questioned whether they were done for any useful or proper purpose. What you say is that the directors were not bound to disclose their reasons for making the demands. If they did not want to do it then they need not do it now. If they wanted to make their demands and the reasons for them known, so that they would be evidence, they should have made them known. And their undisclosed reasons, since they desired to conceal them at that time, are of no importance in the case. I submit, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, Mr. Whipple having stated that this was not one of the things of which they were complained, I shall not ask any more questions about it.

Q. Where those articles furnished from time to time? A. They were.

Q. And at one time were they submitted to the directors? A. They were.

Q. Are they now being submitted to the directors? A. They are not.

Q. Any explanation for the cessation of the service, that you know of? A. No; no explanation.

Q. On the same date:

"The board approved an editorial by Mr. William D. McCrackan, entitled 'Work and Pray' for the Christian Science Sentinel of Aug. 25."

"Aug. 20, 1917."

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Neal, it was voted to publish an article entitled 'Principle and Practice,' by Mrs. Eddy, with a brief foreword on the editorial page of the Christian Science Sentinel of Sept. 1, 1917."

That appeared, did it, Mr. Dickey? A. It did.

Q. (Reading):

"Aug. 21, 1917."

"The board held a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Harry E. Lisan of New York City in regard to presenting the facts connected with The Christian Science Monitor to other publications."

Up to that time had The Christian Science Monitor been advertised in other publications? A. It had not.

Q. And this related to advertising The Monitor in publications other than those of the Christian Science Church? A. Yes.

Q. Periodicals of general circulation? A. Yes.

Q. Was such a campaign of advertising worked out? A. It was.

Q. And was it done in conference between the directors and the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Did the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy pay for part of that expense? A. They did.

Q. And the five then directors were five of those trustees? A. They were; but that was considered separately by the Trustees under the Will.

[Extracts from the directors' records of Aug. 27 and Aug. 29, 1917, are read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Interviews were held with: Mr. Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor."

"Trustee David B. Ogden of The Christian Science Publishing Society, after which the board released the Christian Science Sentinel for Sept. 1, 1917."

"Associate Editor William B. McCrackan who was granted leave of absence until Oct. 1, his only responsibility in the meantime being his weekly and monthly editorials for the Sentinel and Journal respectively."

"Aug. 29, 1917."

"The board had an interview with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society with reference to cards in The Christian Science Journal from practitioners and branch churches and societies."

Q. Did you ever have any conferences as here related with the trustees on that subject? A. Yes, we did.

Q. And did you take up at those conferences the nature of the questions that they were asking applicants for cards as practitioners? A. We did.

Q. Did you make any objections to the questions? A. Yes; we at various times made objections, and corrections were made on our recommendation.

The same record shows:

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted to tell the trustees of the Publishing Society that the board thinks it would be a good thing to put the Postmaster General's notice about mailing magazines to the front, on the front page of all the Sentinels and Journals."

Q. Did that relate to the privilege that the Post Office Department extended of putting a 1-cent stamp on periodicals and putting them in the mails, and thus sending them to soldiers? A. It did.

Q. And was that notice thereafter put? A. Yes.

Q. —on the Christian Science periodicals? A. It was.

[Extracts from the directors' records of Aug. 31 and Sept. 4, 1917, are read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Aug. 31, 1917."

"After thirty minutes spent in considering editorials for the Sentinel of Sept. 8, a conference was held with Editor William P. McKenize and the meeting adjourned."

"Sept. 4, 1917."

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted to publish in the Sentinel for Sept. 15 over the signature of the Christian Science Board of Directors the article entitled 'The Near Future.'"

Q. Was that article published in the Sentinel, Mr. Dickey? A. It was.

Q. Any question arose about the publication of it? A. None whatever.

[An extract from the directors' records of Sept. 10, 1917, is read by Mr. Krauthoff, as follows:]

"Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1917."

"The board had an interview with Messrs. Eustace and Ogden, of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, regarding proposed changes and improvement in some of the Christian Science periodicals."

thor, said selections to be submitted to the Christian Science Board of Directors in like manner as metaphysical editorials for the Journal, Sentinel and Monitor are now being submitted."

Where those articles published from time to time as here requested? A. They were.

Q. And at one time were they submitted to the directors? A. They were.

Q. Are they now being submitted to the directors? A. They are not.

Q. Any explanation for the cessation of the service, that you know of? A. No; no explanation.

Q. On the same date:

"The board approved an editorial by Mr. William D. McCrackan, entitled 'Work and Pray' for the Christian Science Sentinel of Aug. 25."

"Aug. 20, 1917."

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Neal, it was voted to publish an article entitled 'Principle and Practice,' by Mrs. Eddy, with a brief foreword on the editorial page of the Christian Science Sentinel of Sept. 1, 1917."

That appeared, did it, Mr. Dickey? A. It did.

Q. (Reading):

"Aug. 21, 1917."

"The board held a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Harry E. Lisan of New York City in regard to presenting the facts connected with The Christian Science Monitor to other publications."

Up to that time had The Christian Science Monitor been advertised in other publications? A. It had not.

Q. And this related to advertising The Monitor in publications other than those of the Christian Science Church? A. Yes.

Q. Periodicals of general circulation? A. Yes.

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS CONTINUED

Plans Under Way for Another Session Next Year of the Citizenship Course Given at the New Hampshire College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Plans already are well under way for another session next year of the school for citizenship of New Hampshire College, the first session of which closed last week and which was attended by about 200 women from all parts of the State. Mrs. Mary I. Wood, who presided, says that the number will be greatly increased another year, when the women of the State realize that the purpose of the undertaking is to crystallize their thought and to afford an opportunity for consideration before enrolling in a political party.

Assistance for the undertaking from Dartmouth College has been pledged by Prof. James Richardson, who spoke at the morning and evening sessions on Friday. Professor Richardson's topic was national problems, in which he included the League of Nations, federal control versus state rights, reform in the election of a President of the United States, the power of the courts to declare as to the constitutionality of laws. The problem to which he devoted the greatest amount of time was Congress and he recommended radical changes ranging from election of representatives to their procedure when elected.

Women are not entitled to exemption from jury duty, declared Mrs. Ellis Merdith of Colorado, who called the attention of the women to their duties in regard to the courts. "A district attorney," she said, "is not re-elected because he has mercy and truth and walks justly, but because of the number of convictions he secures. Anyone at all familiar with the criminal courts knows that evidence is sometimes invented at the behest of the State to hang a man who is a citizen of the State. The county jails are the most disgraceful institutions we have. They are often the cellars of county courthouses and usually are most inadequate in size. They provide no employment. A sentence in one of them is usually the preliminary to a post-graduate course in jails.

"We have hung our prisoners, starved them, boiled them in oil, burned them—everything but stopped making them. In some states where women vote they are now exempted from jury duty. They must serve on juries. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado has gone a step farther. The docket is watched and whenever a woman or child is to be tried, delegates women to sit through the trial."

Mrs. Wood presented the topic of New Hampshire's need of her women citizens, paying tribute to the treatment of the women of the State by the men voters and asking the women to take into their new citizenship, four aims, entrance into public life by individual women only after their homes have been made right, honest consideration of the other person's point of view, destruction of dividing lines between groups of women, mutual faith.

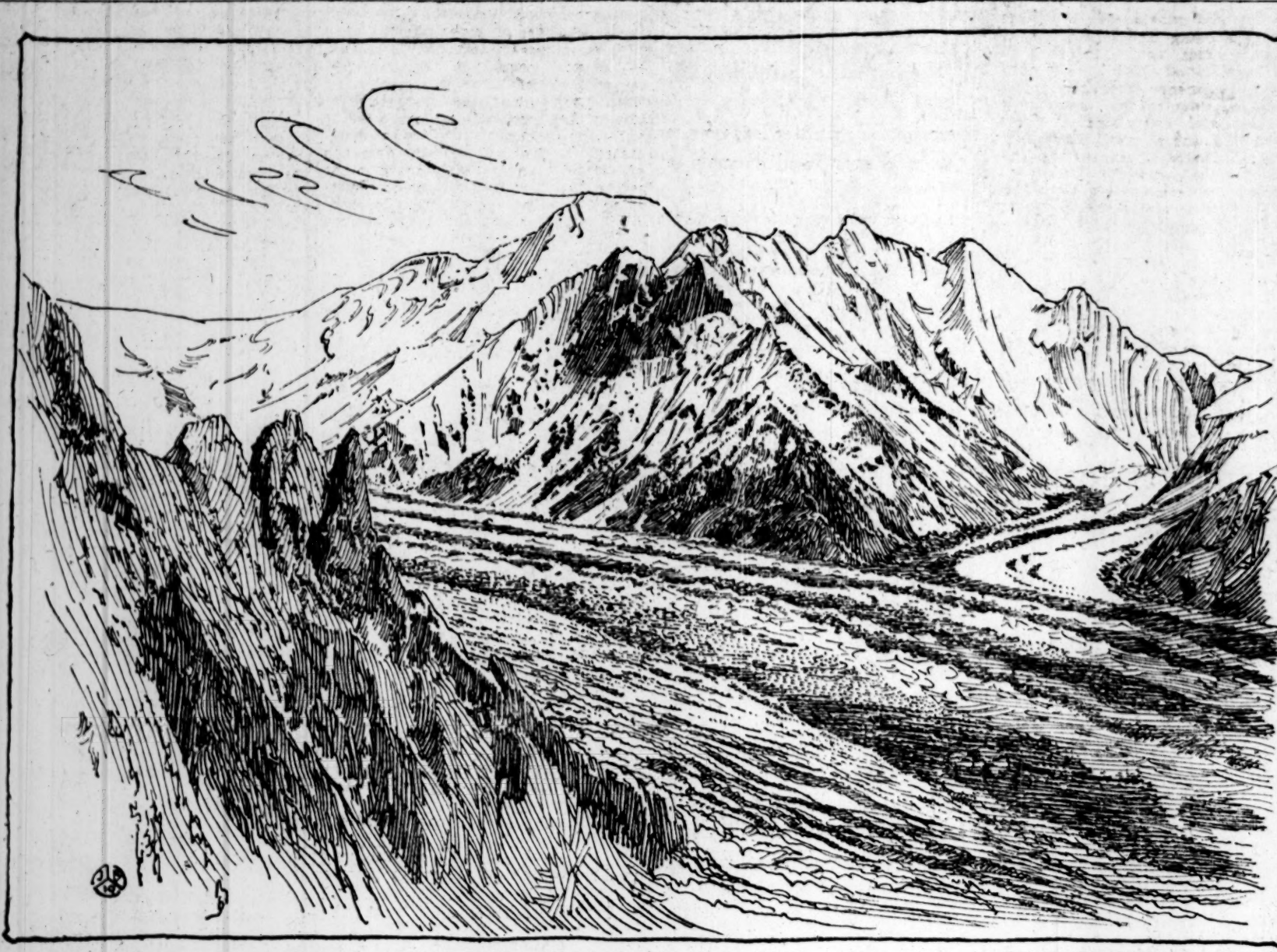
Mrs. Dwight Hall of Dover, one of the four women appointed in April to membership of a state board, outlined her work and Mrs. McDuffee of Alton, vice-president of the State Parent-Teachers Association, made a plea for activity by the women in educational matters.

Mrs. William Z. Ripley, vice-president of the Boston Woman's Trade Union League and chairman of the industrial committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, presented the problems of the woman in industry, stating that political democracy is a step toward industrial democracy.

**GREAT WAR VETERANS
CONFER IN CANADA**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Dominion convention of the Great War Veterans Association of Canada, which was held here, was one of the most important gatherings in the history of western Canada. The fact that this was the first Dominion-wide convention of the veterans since the conclusion of the war added greatly to the importance and definiteness of the proceedings. In previous conventions war was the chief topic; in this gathering the problems of peace were uppermost. The great labor unrest in western Canada—which had caused a postponement of the convention for one month—naturally found expression in some of the addresses, notably in the bitter diatribes against the profiteers and the aliens, both being placed in the same category as dangerous and unpatriotic.

One of the most interesting debates of the week was on the proposal of Comrade Balford of Winnipeg that the federal government should tax Victory bonds. The matter came up in connection with the report of the industrial committee, the main feature of which was the following clause: "That this association is fully in sympathy with the portion of organized labor which is striving to better the condition of the workingman through lawful and constitutional means, and which has no sympathy whatever with factions controlled by the extremists, who strive by all means to overthrow British institutions and incessantly breed discord and advocate riot and revolution."



Bride Peak, Karakoram Mountains

NEARING THE ROOF OF THE WORLD

by economic or financial pressure, to control to an unwarranted degree the governing bodies of this Dominion to the detriment of the majority of the people of Canada.

He succeeded in having the following clauses added to the original report: "That the government of Canada be requested to introduce and firmly apply a steeply graduated income tax, calculated to restore to the public treasury the excess profits of all individuals, firms, and corporations."

"That the government be called on to introduce forthwith a measure providing that the income on all war bonds held by any individual firm or corporation, exceeding a face value of \$10,000, constitute an assessable part of its ordinary taxable income."

A feature of the closing session was an address by Comrade R. L. Calder of Montreal on enlistment and drafting and general position of the French Canadian in Quebec Province.

"We in Canada," he asserted, "have the alternative of making Quebec into either a Scotland or an Ireland. It can either be made the tremendous asset Scotland has been to Great Britain or that terrible drag Ireland has been for many years. It is possible to create the best of feeling and harmony or to continue the disaffection that has existed."

He blamed the government for most of the harm done. Mistakes had been made in starting English units in Quebec and officered French units with English officers. Sir Sam Hughes, the then Minister of Militia, had opposed distinctive French Canadian units. In addition to this there was started a process of discouragement. French units that were formed were not allowed to get overseas, but were left in Canada. When they did get across they were immediately broken up.

"If the racial pride of Quebec had been appealed to as was done in the case of Wales, a division could easily have been raised in my province," he declared. In closing he asked that everything be done to remove the cloud of misunderstanding between Quebec and the other provinces. He was cheered to the echo.

**AIRSHIP EXPEDITION
INTO LABRADOR**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Capt. Dan Owen, a Nova Scotian who served with the Royal Air Force in the war and was for some time a prisoner in Germany, has been engaged by United States lumber interests to make an aerial survey of lumber properties in Labrador, and with a party of 20 assistants will shortly sail for Labrador from Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

The sea voyage north will be made in the steamer Granville, which has been chartered for the expedition. Two airships will be used by Captain Owen in making the survey—one a seaplane and the other a land plane. Photographs of the forests will be made from the planes and maps prepared of the different sections of timberland.

Among Captain Owen's assistants will be Joseph P. Halpin, a former St. John man, who was a member of the Royal Air Force during the war.

AMERICANIZATION IN CONNECTICUT

Director of Work for State Plans to Secure Early Naturalization by Campaign to Be Inaugurated at Once Among Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Robert C. Deming, the newly appointed director of Americanization for the State of Connecticut, has some ideas on how aliens should be instructed to become 100 per cent American citizens. At the state Capitol Mr. Deming told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his plans for directing Americanization under the new state law just passed by the last General Assembly.

"In conducting this work for the State of Connecticut," said Mr. Deming, "I shall move with four distinct aims in view."

"First, I shall endeavor to have every alien resident in the State eventually become allied with some strong organization or society in his own town so that he may mingle with other people and thereby gain new ideas other than the mere routine of work, eating three meals a day and going to bed at night. This fraternization with his fellow men will develop the alien and prepare him for the highest type of American citizenship."

"Second, I would give the alien

AUTONOMY FOR UKRAINIANS PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Polish Diet has passed a resolution declaring it does not oppose Ukrainian aspirations for independence, but placing the blame for the war between Poland and Ukraine on the Ukrainians. The resolution follows:

"In view of the ties, centuries old, between eastern Galicia and the Polish State; of the fact that the Polish population, numbering 1,500,000, has lived for many centuries in this country; in view of the Polish civilization, centuries old, which has left on this country an ineffaceable stamp of western culture; and lastly, in view of the vital political and economic interests of Poland, whose security requires a safe common frontier with Rumania—the Diet is of the opinion that eastern Galicia should remain an integral part of the Polish State."

The Diet states that a complete and extensive autonomy will be granted to the Ukrainian population within the boundaries of the Polish Republic; the autonomy will entirely safeguard the national, economic and cultural development of the population. The Diet expects that a similar autonomy will be granted to the millions of Poles in Ukraine.

"The Diet has no intention of opposing the aspirations of the Ukrainian Nation to independence, and declares that the Polish Republic is ready at any time to conclude with Ukraine a just peace, which will safeguard the above-mentioned Polish interests."

PLEDGES TO MAJ.-GEN. WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Plans are being laid by Republican leaders in New Hampshire to file a list of candidates for the next Republican national convention pledged to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for President as the state's "favorite-son" candidate.

The New Hampshire League of Free Nations is favorable to former President William H. Taft for the Republican nomination. It is possible that, in addition to the General Wood list, there will be a non-pledged list to be made up of men favorable to the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations, in the event that the covenant should continue to be an issue in national politics.

IDEALS AND IDEAS

This can be done through the medium of speakers to be sent to the various towns throughout the State, telling the alien peoples what qualifications are needed to become useful and intelligent citizens of the United States. But this work of the speakers will be supplemented by propaganda, posters, leaflets, and the like, distributed from time to time throughout the State, slowly educating the alien in American principles and the political structure of the Nation.

"Third, I shall insist that the men who are about to swear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes be physically fit in every sense of the word. They must learn what the word 'clean' means."

"Fourth, and what I consider most important of all, we shall urge the alien peoples to be naturalized as early as possible, and become 100 per cent American citizens."

Mr. Deming went on to say that one of the most important phases of this Americanization work in Connecticut would be the speakers' bureau, which would consist of about 30 men who spoke several languages fluently. It would be their duty to go about from town to town in the State, and speak in the factories, mills, and shops, telling the alien element what American citizenship meant in the true sense of the word.

This work of the speakers' bureau will be supplemented by posters in various languages sent from the State Board of Education headquarters to the various centers where large alien populations abound. These posters will tell the value of American citizenship and how such citizenship can be obtained. Little slips of paper will be printed in the alien languages to be put inside of pay envelopes in the many factories and shops of the State. These papers will further the propaganda work in the Americanization cause, by telling the employees that if they learn to speak English they will have their pay raised.

Evening school will be the principal medium through which the State hopes to reach aliens in preparation for their citizenship papers. Mr. Deming will make a complete survey of the State, covering the 168 towns therein. In a general way this has already been accomplished and 120 towns and cities are found to need Americanization propaganda right now.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Robert C. Deming, the newly appointed director of Americanization for the State of Connecticut, has some ideas on how aliens should be instructed to become 100 per cent American citizens. At the state Capitol Mr. Deming told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his plans for directing Americanization under the new state law just passed by the last General Assembly.

"In conducting this work for the State of Connecticut," said Mr. Deming, "I shall move with four distinct aims in view."

"First, I shall endeavor to have every alien resident in the State eventually become allied with some strong organization or society in his own town so that he may mingle with other people and thereby gain new ideas other than the mere routine of work, eating three meals a day and going to bed at night. This fraternization with his fellow men will develop the alien and prepare him for the highest type of American citizenship."

"Second, I would give the alien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Polish Diet has passed a resolution declaring it does not oppose Ukrainian aspirations for independence, but placing the blame for the war between Poland and Ukraine on the Ukrainians. The resolution follows:

"In view of the ties, centuries old, between eastern Galicia and the Polish State; of the fact that the Polish population, numbering 1,500,000, has lived for many centuries in this country; in view of the Polish civilization, centuries old, which has left on this country an ineffaceable stamp of western culture; and lastly, in view of the vital political and economic interests of Poland, whose security requires a safe common frontier with Rumania—the Diet is of the opinion that eastern Galicia should remain an integral part of the Polish State."

The Diet states that a complete and extensive autonomy will be granted to the Ukrainian population within the boundaries of the Polish Republic; the autonomy will entirely safeguard the national, economic and cultural development of the population. The Diet expects that a similar autonomy will be granted to the millions of Poles in Ukraine.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retailers are charged with the responsibility for the present high prices of bananas, both by the United Fruit Company and by the Wall Street Journal, which announces a project for shipping bananas to this country from the Canal Zone.

"After the vessels of the United Fruit Company were taken for war purposes, we began to realize the importance of that line in making bananas almost as cheap as rain water," says the Wall Street Journal, under the heading, "A Banana Straw." It continues: "We also appreciated the banana more than ever when obliged to pay from 10 to 15 cents for fruit ordinarily retailing for from 1 to 2 cents each. Retailers are not yet aware that the war is over, and prices fail to come down."

"This very greediness will in time react in favor of the suffering public. It has been 10 years since the fruit has been shipped here from Colon; but the high price has tempted an American merchant there to make the experiment. Vessels of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, with cold-storage space for shipping supplies to the Canal Zone will carry them on the return trip. There is a great deal of available land just outside the Canal Zone which will be utilized if the venture is profitable. An abundance of fruit in the market will be the means of pulling the retail fruit profiteers from their pedestals which at present threaten to overlook the Woolworth Tower, and at the same time increase ocean freight earnings."

The United Fruit Company is now getting its ships back from the British and United States governments and expects before long to have four banana ships running here. Eugene W. Ong, a vice-president of the United Fruit Company, says that the company is now selling bananas for about 20 cents a dozen and that the retailers could make a good profit by selling them at 36 cents. Prevailing prices of bananas in Boston stores are 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

In the West Indies, where they are grown, bananas sell in port towns at about 25 cents a bunch, or 2 cents a dozen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill to regulate the practices of fishing companies in the sale and storage of their products was advanced in the Massachusetts House on Wednesday by a vote of 127 to 82.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Robert C. Deming, the newly appointed director of Americanization for the State of Connecticut, has some ideas on how aliens should be instructed to become 100 per cent American citizens. At the state Capitol Mr. Deming told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his plans for directing Americanization under the new state law just passed by the last General Assembly.

"In conducting this work for the State of Connecticut," said Mr. Deming, "I shall move with four distinct aims in view."

"First, I shall endeavor to have every alien resident in the State eventually become allied with some strong organization or society in his own town so that he may mingle with other people and thereby gain new ideas other than the mere routine of work, eating three meals a day and going to bed at night. This fraternization with his fellow men will develop the alien and prepare him for the highest type of American citizenship."

"Second, I would give the alien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Polish Diet has passed a resolution declaring it does not oppose Ukrainian aspirations for independence, but placing the blame for the war between Poland and Ukraine on the Ukrainians. The resolution follows:

"In view of the ties, centuries old, between eastern Galicia and the Polish State; of the fact that the Polish population, numbering 1,500,000, has lived for many centuries in this country; in view of the Polish civilization, centuries old, which has left on this country an ineffaceable stamp of western culture; and lastly, in view of the vital political and economic interests of Poland, whose security requires a safe common frontier with Rumania—the Diet is of the opinion that eastern Galicia should remain an integral part of the Polish State."

The Diet states that a complete and extensive autonomy will be granted to the Ukrainian population within the boundaries of the Polish Republic; the autonomy will entirely safeguard the national, economic and cultural development of the population. The Diet expects that a similar autonomy will be granted to the millions of Poles in Ukraine.

"The Diet has no intention of opposing the aspirations of the Ukrainian Nation to independence, and declares that the Polish Republic is ready at any time to conclude with Ukraine a just peace, which will safeguard the above-mentioned Polish interests."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Plans are being laid by Republican leaders in New Hampshire to file a list of candidates for the next Republican national convention pledged to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for President as the state's "favorite-son" candidate.

The New Hampshire League of Free Nations is favorable to former President William H. Taft for the Republican nomination. It is possible that, in addition to the General Wood list, there will be a non-pledged list to be made up of men favorable to the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations, in the event that the covenant should continue to be an issue in national politics.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retailers are charged with the responsibility for the present high prices of bananas, both by the United Fruit Company and by the Wall Street Journal, which announces a project for shipping bananas to this country from the Canal Zone.

"After the vessels of the United Fruit Company were taken for war purposes, we began to realize the importance of that line in making bananas almost as cheap as rain water," says the Wall Street Journal, under the heading, "A Banana Straw." It continues: "We also appreciated the banana more than ever when obliged to pay from 10 to 15 cents for fruit ordinarily retailing for from 1 to 2 cents each. Retailers are not yet aware that the war is over, and prices fail to come down."

"This very greediness will in time react in favor of the suffering public. It has been 10 years since the fruit has been shipped here from Colon; but the high price has tempted an American merchant there to make the experiment. Vessels of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, with cold-storage space for shipping supplies to the Canal Zone will carry them on the return trip. There is a great deal of available land just outside the Canal Zone which will be utilized if the venture is profitable. An abundance of fruit in the market will be the means of pulling the retail fruit profiteers from their pedestals which at present threaten to overlook the Woolworth Tower, and at the same time increase ocean freight earnings."

BANANA PRICES LAID TO RETAILERS

Wall Street Journal Says They Are Not Aware War Is Over and Prices Fail to Come Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retailers are charged with the responsibility for the present high prices of bananas, both by the United Fruit Company and by the Wall Street Journal, which announces a project for shipping bananas to this country from the Canal Zone.

"After the vessels of the United Fruit Company were taken for war purposes, we began to realize the importance of that line in making bananas almost as cheap as rain water," says the Wall Street Journal, under the heading, "A Banana Straw." It continues: "We also appreciated the banana more than ever when obliged to pay from 10 to 15 cents for fruit ordinarily retailing for from 1 to 2 cents each. Retailers are not yet aware that the war is over, and prices fail to come down."

"This very greediness will in time react in favor of the suffering public. It has been 10 years since the fruit has been shipped here from Colon; but the high price has tempted an American merchant there to make the experiment. Vessels of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, with cold-storage space for shipping supplies to the Canal Zone will carry them on the return trip. There is a great deal of available land just outside the Canal Zone which will be utilized if the venture is profitable. An abundance of fruit in the market will be the means of pulling the retail fruit profiteers from their pedestals which at present threaten to overlook the Woolworth Tower, and at the same time increase ocean freight earnings."

The United Fruit Company is now getting its ships back from the British and United States governments and expects before long to have four banana ships running here. Eugene W. Ong, a vice-president of the United Fruit Company, says that the company is now selling bananas for about 20 cents a dozen and that the retailers could make a good profit by selling them at 36 cents. Prevailing prices of bananas in Boston stores are 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

In the West Indies, where they are grown, bananas sell in port towns at about 25 cents a bunch, or 2 cents a dozen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill to regulate the practices of fishing companies in the sale and storage of their products was advanced in the Massachusetts House on Wednesday by a vote of 127 to 82.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Robert C. Deming, the newly appointed director of Americanization for the State of Connecticut, has some ideas on how aliens should be instructed to become 100 per cent American citizens. At the state Capitol Mr. Deming told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his plans for directing Americanization under the new state law just passed by the last General Assembly.

"In conducting this work for the State of Connecticut," said Mr. Deming, "I shall move with four distinct aims in view."

"First, I shall endeavor to have every alien resident in the State eventually become allied with some strong organization or society in his own town so that he may mingle with other people and thereby gain new ideas other than the mere routine of work, eating three meals a day and going to bed at night. This fraternization with his fellow men will develop the alien and prepare him for the highest type of American citizenship."

"Second, I would give the alien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Polish Diet has passed a resolution declaring it does not oppose Ukrainian aspirations for independence, but placing the blame for the war between Poland and Ukraine on the Ukrainians. The resolution follows:

"In view of the ties, centuries old, between eastern Galicia and the Polish State; of the fact that the Polish population, numbering 1,500,000, has lived for many centuries in this country; in view of the Polish civilization, centuries old, which has left on this country an ineffaceable stamp of western culture; and lastly, in view of the vital political and economic interests of Poland, whose security requires a safe common frontier with Rumania—the Diet is of the opinion that eastern Galicia should remain an integral part of the Polish State."

The Diet states that a complete and extensive autonomy will be granted to the Ukrainian population within the boundaries of the Polish Republic; the autonomy will entirely safeguard the national, economic and cultural development of the population. The Diet expects that a similar autonomy will be granted to the millions of Poles in Ukraine.

"The Diet has no intention of opposing the aspirations of the Ukrainian Nation to independence, and declares that the Polish Republic is ready at any time to conclude with Ukraine a just peace, which will safeguard the above-mentioned Polish interests."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Plans are being laid by Republican leaders in New Hampshire to file a list of candidates for the next Republican national convention pledged to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for President as the state's "favorite-son" candidate.

The New Hampshire League of Free Nations is favorable to former President William H. Taft for the Republican nomination. It is possible that, in addition to the General Wood list, there will be a non-pledged list to be made up of men favorable to the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations, in the event that the covenant should continue to be an issue in national politics.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retailers are charged with the responsibility for the present high prices of bananas, both by the United Fruit Company and by the Wall Street Journal, which announces a project for shipping bananas to this country from the Canal Zone.

"After the vessels of the United Fruit Company were taken for war purposes, we began to realize the importance of that line in making bananas almost as cheap as rain water," says the Wall Street Journal, under the heading, "A Banana Straw." It continues: "We also appreciated the banana more than ever when obliged to pay from 10 to 15 cents for fruit ordinarily retailing for from 1 to 2 cents each. Retailers are not yet aware that the war is over, and prices fail to come down."

Kline's
421-423 Race Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Summer Time
and dainty, cool wash dresses are inseparable in every woman's thoughts—
Our showing of these dresses is wonderfully varied and suited to all tastes and needs—the prices range from
\$5 to \$25
and higher
Third Floor

Summer Clearances
IN PROGRESS
—In Women's Apparel and Accessories.
—'Twill pay you to see—to buy—at this store of
"Style without Extravagance."
The McAlpin Store
CINCINNATI

"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor
Luncheon 11 to 3; Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing
of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artifice and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.
Phone Avon 70—A Wagon Will Call
Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.
The Fenton, United Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

BUY—
Electrical Appliances for the house at the
ELECTRIC SHOP
405 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI

We buy old gold, old silver and platinum, and will pay you exactly what it is worth.
Cincinnati Gold & Silver Refining Co.,
206 Post Square CINCINNATI, O.

E. G. HILL
FLORAL COMPANY
532-534 Race St., CINCINNATI, O.
Canal 1922-1923

July
Many seasonable items will be cleared out this month at special prices.
You will be saving money by taking advantage of these specially priced items.

The John Shillito Company
CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE FAIR STORE
Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women of Critical Taste
Grand Opera House
811 Vine Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO

REPORTS OF DRY
BENEFITS GENERAL

All Parts of United States Give
Evidence of Value of Prohibition Law Which Went
Into Effect on July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—National prohibition has since July 1, according to the general tenor of reports from all parts of the country, reduced drunkenness tremendously, and has had a splendid effect in many other ways. The evidence indicates clearly that prohibition is being accepted cheerfully by a great majority of the American people, and that most of the opposition now arising to it is the propaganda of the liquor men, whose controlling interest is admittedly a selfish one.

In several cities retail liquor dealers have expressed themselves as glad to have done with the sale of whisky. This feeling conforms to that of numerous hotel proprietors in states which went dry before the passage of the constitutional amendment or the date on which the war-time prohibition act went into effect. Most of the hotel men reported themselves heartily in favor of prohibition, although they had generally voted against it on grounds of self-interest. In general, they had found other means of making up revenue formerly obtained from the bar.

Decrease in Crime

The experience of Michigan, after prohibition became effective there, that crimes involving cruelty, including cruelty to animals, diminished greatly, is being paralleled in cities affected by the War-Prohibition Act. A report from Kansas City, for example, says that "the wife beater seems to have reformed," for practically no such cases have arisen under prohibition, and Chief of Police Godley of that city is quoted as predicting a 50 per cent decrease in crime after prohibition has come into full force. In St. Paul arrests have fallen off 60 per cent, and in Milwaukee the police and court officials have had almost nothing to do.

The decline in arrests for drunkenness was the first effect of prohibition generally noticeable. In Boston, for example, the number of such arrests on a day just before prohibition became effective was 412. A week later, approximately, the city court, which had almost daily since July 1 set new low records for drunkenness cases, had only one such case. Similar experiences are reported from every large city affected by the war-time act, although the police are now in general much more active in arresting intoxicated persons than in the past. It was formerly the rule not to molest a man unless he was practically helpless. Now any one who shows the signs of intoxication is arrested.

Police officials predict that within a few weeks at the most there will be no more arrests for drunkenness. Those now being made, they say, result from supplies of liquor laid in shortly before July 1, and now being used up.

The second noticeable effect has been, as mentioned, the decrease in crimes involving cruelty. In some cities a noticeable diminution of industrial and other accidents has been reported. It has been the rule that in the past many automobile accidents were due to intoxication on the part of the chauffeur or of a pedestrian. Recently, in this city, the statue of Edward Everett was badly damaged by an automobile, the driver of which, it is alleged, was intoxicated.

Further Decreases Expected

Once prohibition becomes habitual, police officers believe, there will be a decrease in major as well as minor crimes. In Boston, the pawnbrokers' business has fallen off because men are not pawning goods for money with which to buy liquor, and their wives are not forced to seek the pawnshop's aid after the husbands have squandered their pay on liquor. The effect generally, it is believed, will be to make the wage-earner's money go further, to stimulate thrift, to promote the purchase of useful articles, such as clothing and household furniture, and, by relieving economic stress and improper living conditions in many families, to remove incentives to crime.

Many merchants, for example, say that after the country has become adjusted to prohibition they expect a large increase in trade. A part of the money that once went over the bar will go over the store counter, and the rest will go into the bank. Buffalo stores in particular are making extensive preparations for a deluge of trade within the next few months.

Quite apart from the generally increased prosperity that will result from this trade improvement, many observers are confident that cities will within a short time find themselves much better off without the license fees they have been obtaining from saloons. They will be relieved, for example, of the expense necessary to take care of intoxicated persons arrested and awaiting appearance in court, and of the cost of their maintenance at correctional institutions. Eventually, the expense of police, fire and public charity departments will very likely be considerably diminished. Moreover, fire loss due to intoxicated persons will be avoided, and persons who have been addicted to intoxicants will become much more efficient units in the community.

Saloons Have Closed

A great many saloons have closed, even though beer or "near-beer" may be sold. Chicago reports the closing of 2500 saloons, and Philadelphia of 1400.

In some cities where the saloon and dance hall have had close connection, the number of permits for

dances has fallen off largely. The effect on the cabaret business is mixed. In New York and some other large cities, cabarets have not been so well patronized since prohibition became effective. On the other hand, some Philadelphia hotels are putting in cabarets.

The closing of saloons apparently has been welcomed by the great mass of the people. The saloon never has been an institution to cause pride in the American citizen, and it is now more unpopular than ever. Many cities report 70 per cent of their saloons closed. "Public drinking is almost non-existent, and 'boot-legging' is of small consequence. In Baltimore, for example, a decidedly 'wet' city before July 1 and the source of supply of Washington and neighboring places, there were only two arrests for whisky selling in the first week of prohibition.

General satisfaction with the present condition, a decline in minor crimes and misdemeanors, an improved financial position for the average workman accustomed in the past to drink somewhat, and preservation of property are already noticed as results of the dry regime.

British Stockholders' Position

Claims for Compensation May Be Made Through Democratic Channels
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The loss sustained by British stockholders in American breweries which the national prohibition amendment would restrain from manufacturing and selling liquor, may become the subject of diplomatic representations, according to William H. Hirst, counsel for some of the brewing interests. He says that subjects of Great Britain and other European countries cannot understand how their property can be summarily taken away from them without official inquiry, and that the moral and equitable forces behind such claim would be equally apparent, whether it was entertained in the forum of the civil courts or in the negotiations of diplomatic intercourse. He also says that while the United States as a sovereign power, could not be made the defendant in a civil suit, it is possible, especially "in this revolutionary and revolutionary period of diplomatic amities," that British subjects might enter a claim for compensation for their losses, through diplomatic channels.

Ernest Walker, formerly a member of the British Board of Agriculture, who arrived here recently on his way to Australia, said he thought that prohibition was the best thing that the United States had ever accomplished, but added that he believed that it would not get a foothold in England for some time.

Thomas Boletiere, a bartender arrested in Brooklyn on charge of selling whisky, has been held in \$1000 bail for the grand jury. Dietrich Lehnkuhl, a Brooklyn grocer, also charged with having sold whisky, was held in bail for examination.

Commenting on the decision handed down in the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the judge overruled demurrers of brewers arrested for selling beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and held the defendants in bail for trial in the fall, Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, said:

"The Anti-Saloon League will not rush in any spectacular way to punish all the law-breakers who are making and selling 2.75 per cent beer. When the air is cleared by congressional action upon enforcement, putting the meaning and penalties beyond dispute, and real prohibition arrives, we shall render all possible assistance to both federal and state authorities. We shall press for an enforcement law in this State to back up the federal law. In the meantime we are organizing the Allied Citizens of America, with local community members, to assist in the plans for law enforcement."

Anti-Liquor Drive in Japan

Movement Based on Social and Economic Grounds Imminent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"There are indications that a temperance movement based on social and economic grounds, the only method of procedure that can hope for victory in Japan in the near future, is at hand," says Dr. D. M. Gandler, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, who is now making a general survey of the drink problem in connection with the international dry movement, in Japan and the Orient, with particular reference to the proposal of the American brewing interests to transfer that industry from the United States to Japan, now that prohibition has become effective in the United States.

Dr. Gandler points out, however, in his communication to the California Liberator, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, that up to the present time nearly all temperance activity in Japan has taken the form of total abstinence organizations, which approach the problem from the personal rather than the social standpoint, and attack the habit rather than the traffic. Credit should be given the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Japanese Temperance League, says Dr. Gandler, for effective work done along other lines. He says:

"If Japan once recognizes the handicap which sake and beer are putting upon her she will cast aside that handicap even though doing so means changing some of her most ancient customs. If Japan does this in the near future, the whole Orient will be saved from the curse of alcohol. Japan is the key to Asia in this as in many other respects."

"The Japanese Temperance League is a federation of total abstinence so-

eties. It has done a work of untold value in teaching the harmfulness of the drink habit, and in banding together 10,000 total abstainers to carry on total abstinence propaganda. Its constitution requires all meetings to be opened with hymn-singing, Scripture reading, and prayer. This marks it as a distinctly Christian organization, and shuts out many who are not Christians, but who favor prohibition as a wise social and economic policy.

"Japan is not yet a Christian country, and if prohibition is to become its national policy, it will be brought about by social and economic rather than by religious motives."

"The Hon. Taro Ando, president of the Japanese Temperance League, is an interesting personality. He has given freely of both time and money to the cause, and when Japan is freed from the curse of alcohol no one will be entitled to greater credit for the victory than the Hon. Taro Ando."

Government to Appeal
United States Supreme Court to Be
Asked to Decide on Beer Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Appeal to the United States Supreme Court is to be taken by the government from the decision of Judge Rufus E. Foster in the Federal Court here sustaining the demurrer filed to the indictment against the American Brewing Company. The company was charged with illegally having manufactured on June 26 beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol and with having used foodstuffs in violation of the federal agricultural act in the manufacture of beer.

The United States District Attorney here, Henry Mooney, declared he would go to the Supreme Court, contending that the demurrer attacks the constitutionality of the act of Nov. 21, 1919, known as the War-Time Prohibition Act. Judge Foster declared the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had no right to say beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol could not be manufactured. His decision means local brewers will continue, without government immunity, however, to make 2.75 per cent beer until the Supreme Court decides the question. Judge Foster is the second federal judge to uphold the brewers. Judge Rose, of Baltimore, Maryland, having upheld them on grounds identical with those presented here.

Alcoholism Decreased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—For the first time in the history of the St. Louis city dispensary, two consecutive days passed without a case of alcoholism being reported to the dispensary or occurring in any of the wards of the city's institutions. Officials credit the absence of such cases to the ban on alcoholic liquors, stating that they believe the habitual drunkard is a thing of the past.

Dry Law Test Case in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The United States Court for Vermont is to test the war-time prohibition law in this city on Aug. 12, and the respondent will be George Valiquette, licensee and proprietor of a saloon at the Hotel Berwick, Rutland, Vermont, who has been arrested charged with selling beer containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, in violation of the law. He has been released on \$1000 bail. Valiquette had been warned to stop selling beer, but claimed that he had been advised by the Hotel Men's Association not to mind the prohibition law.

TAX SENDS CHILDREN
BACK TO THE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—One luxury tax—and probably the only one—has gained the approval of virtually all classes in New Orleans. That is the 10 per cent tax on the luxury formerly enjoyed by certain manufacturers in the employment of children under 16 years of age, and paying them the lowest possible wage, usually about \$3 a week. Since this 10 per cent tax became effective, April 24, boys and girls to the number of 324, each under 16, have been taken from the manufacturers and sent back to school.

This is the substance of a report just issued by Mrs. Martha D. Gould, city factory inspector, who has completed an investigation of this branch of labor in the factories of New Orleans. "The law has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended," remarks the report. "Rather than pay the 10 per cent tax on products of child labor, the factories of New Orleans almost unanimously have dispensed with employees under the 16-year limit."

RAILROAD SIGNALMEN MAY QUIT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The railroad signalmen's convention has voted to submit to the membership a strike proposal, unless the United States Railroad Administration gives the craft a classification other than that of shop craft signalers. They say their duties are more responsible and they want higher pay.

KOREAN GIRL A TEACHER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Miss Norah Pak of Honolulu is the first Korean girl to be awarded a teacher's diploma by the Territorial Normal Training School. When the public schools reopen in September she will be the first Korean teacher to be employed by the Department of Public Instruction.

LOWER TAX ASKED
TO START BUILDING

Merchants Committee Says Prices
and Wages Will Remain at
Present High Level and a
Labor Shortage Is Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there is neither panacea nor palliative for the present bad housing conditions, and that they may be improved materially only by construction of new houses under normal business conditions, when all parties financially interested in building operations receive a return sufficient to prove an inducement for further activity, is the decision reached by the special committee on housing of the Merchants Association after an investigation of the subject.

Since the committee believes individuals will enter the building construction field only when it is economically profitable, they propose that the desired results be hastened by increasing money available for building operations, which can be made possible by eliminating income and excess profit taxes on mortgages held to the extent of \$40,000 by any individual, and by allowing the landlord a sufficient return on his investment.

The committee also declares that prices and wages will remain at their present high level indefinitely. Industry will be taxed to its capacity to supply the demand for merchandise; a labor shortage is inevitable; and manufacturers will be compelled to reorganize their methods in order that they may make a profit from increased efficiency while paying their employees a large share of the selling price of their product.

New World Price Level

The committee finds it to be almost the unanimous opinion among economists and business men that "we are now on a new world price level, and that future price adjustments will be made toward this new and higher level, rather than to the level existing in 1914."

This new level, it is said, is due partly to world-wide expansion of credit on the basis of which business is now conducted, and of which increased volume of paper currency is one evidence; the inevitable result of inflation between a decrease in the purchasing value of the currency unit. The committee believes that prices of some commodities which have not increased materially during the last few years will rise in order to complete the adjustment to the new price level; but many prices which the war increased even beyond the new general level will gradually fall to it. The committee continues:

"Even if there were not a new price level, the prices of most ordinary commodities would remain high, and in many cases increase, due to the economic situation surrounding their production and sale, tending toward an increase on the rest of the commodities in order to eliminate price discrepancies. This applies to conditions in all of the leading countries, and especially in the United States.

Labor Shortage in Prospect

"It has been estimated that in general 70 per cent of the cost of production of articles in common use may be attributed to wages. Wages advanced during the war period because of the scarcity of workers and the great demand for them. Wages will be maintained for this and for other reasons. Before long we will undoubtedly see a great labor shortage; in fact, there is already a marked shortage in many skilled trades and the laboring situation is due to maladjustment of labor and a surplus in lines of industry rather than to a general labor surplus. The supply of labor the world over has been diminished greatly by wastage of war operations, while in this country in particular there has been a further decrease due to cessation of immigration accompanied by a rapid increase in emigration and to the absorption of many of our workers in industries hitherto unknown or unimportant in this country. At the same time the demand for workers will increase as soon as our industries expand to meet the vast requirements which will be put upon them by the world's markets.

The effect of this situation upon prices can readily be imagined when it is realized that there has been no marked decrease in prices even during the past few months when industry in general has been curtailed, and when the labor supply has been increased by millions of soldiers and war workers.

"The determination of workers to maintain the high wage schedules is another factor to be considered. Policy of Manufacturer

"Up to the present higher wages have not yielded a correspondingly higher return to labor. The policy of the manufacturer has been to increase the price of his product sufficiently to cover the increased labor cost. The result has been an increase in prices of all products and hence an increase in the cost of living, with the further result that workers have demanded additional wage increases to offset the continued increased cost of living. There seems to be no way of stopping this alternating increase in wages and cost of living except by increased efficiency of production or by decreased profit per unit in production, or both. This means that the manufacturer must eventually make his profit through an increased volume of business with less profit per unit of product, and must

keep production cost low in the face of rising wages by more efficient machinery, improved methods of management, and especially by the cooperation and earnest efforts of employees. Granting that this is the ultimate solution of the problem, nevertheless it will come gradually rather than immediately. In the meantime the demands of labor for an increased share in the returns from industry, or the determination of labor to maintain present wage schedules, will not permit a drop in prices."

GREEKS TO TRY
FORMER MINISTERS

Arraignment Includes Alleged
Offenses Committed Under
King Constantine and in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The trial of former Premier Scoulovis of Greece and the six members of his ministry for various offenses alleged to have been committed during the war and under the régime of King Constantine, will begin on Aug. 3 in Athens before a special tribunal composed of judges of the Areopagos and presidents of Appeal courts. Four of the accused are former prime ministers, being Scoulovis, Ralli, Dragoumis, and Gounaris. The first three represent old political parties. The leading prosecutor will be Mr. Kafandaris, Minister of Agriculture.

A summary of the charges filed by the prosecution follows:

1. Violation of the Constitution by dissolving the Chamber in October, 1915.
2. The promulgation of laws which had not been voted by the Chamber.
3. Violation of the law by returning to former Turkish owners estates in Macedonia which had been legally acquired by the Greek State.
4. The illegal conclusion of secret loans from Germany during January and April, 1916.
5. Opposing the Greek-Serbian treaty of May, 1913, and the relative military convention.
6. Prolonging the mobilization of September, 1915, for more than nine months, and thus causing great expense and great waste of military supplies.
7. Interfering with the rights of citizens.
8. The delivery of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians and Germans.
9. Conspiring together to change the system of government.

ADVANCE IN COAL
PRICES FORECAST
Investigation of Present Supply
in United States Is Advised
to Provide a Remedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Rules Committee was urged yesterday to recommend a congressional investigation of the country's coal situation, government officials, and representatives of the coal operators asserting that the people were likely to be faced by a coal shortage next winter. As a result of an inquiry, it was alleged, legislation

might be obtained which would protect the consumer. C. E. Lesher, of the Geological Survey, asserted that the price of coal may be advanced \$5 or \$6 a ton, judging from present conditions.

Anthracite production from Jan. 1 to date has been 10,600,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year, while the falling off in the production of bituminous coal is even greater. This, Mr. Lesher stated, is due to lack of demand, and he believed that when the demand comes next winter there will not be coal enough to meet it. It is better to have the coal scarce now than in September, he stated.

George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Association, said that the coal shortage which developed during the war in the eastern and northeastern sections of the country was likely to be repeated. Railroads, public utilities and industries have less than normal reserves, and so have retail dealers in some parts of the country, said Mr. Cushing. He warned that when the wheat shipments begin in September, simultaneously with the movement of coal for winter use, there will have to be a choice of shipments, and he intimated that wheat might be preferred.

Whatever Congress decides to do about it, it is evident that the coal operators are very anxious to sell coal now.

A MODERNIZED
SHOE STORE
BETTER
SERVICE

Stover's
Walk-Over Shoe Store
Plymouth Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Rutz
"Touch a Button"
Gas Range Lighter

Light one or all top burners with a simple "touch of a button."
Most modern ranges are equipped with a "Rutz."
Your gas company can tell you all about attaching one to your range.
Illustrated descriptive matter sent on request.

Milwaukee Gas Specialty Co.
2017 Clybourn St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HONEST SHOES
At Honest Prices

KAUFMAN SHOE CO.
1034 27th St. Milwaukee, Wis.

"Clothing for Children that is Different"
We feature a complete line of Vanta garments for babies
Children's Shop
304 IRON BLOCK
(Carolyn Laird Sherman)
79 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE

For Reliable Electrical Work
New and Used Motors
CALL
TRESTER ELECTRIC SERVICE
COMPANY
47 Oneida St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WIRICK'S
Glove and Hosiery Shop
35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan
GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
HOSIERY
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

Milton Corset Shop
Exclusive Agency
"FROLASET CORSETS"
241 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Picture Framing to Order
121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

PRESUMPCOT RIVER
AS A MAINE ASSET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

WESTBROOK, Maine—The Presumpscot River is only 23 miles long, yet it turns the wheels of nine power plants and produces power for many industries in Portland, Westbrook, South Windham and other places. No other river in Maine is so thoroughly harnessed. The Presumpscot is the outlet for a chain of 23 lakes and ponds of which Sebago is the largest. Altogether, the river is a tremendous asset to Maine.

BRITISH AEROPLANES
TO TRY PACIFIC OCEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Capt. William McDonald, of Melbourne, Australia, authorizes the statement that several British aeroplanes will start across the Pacific Ocean on Aug. 15, or as early thereafter as arrangements can be perfected. The take-off will be from this city, the destination Australia. The captain, who was in the Canadian air service, will pilot one of the machines. Stops will be made at Honolulu, at a British island near Guam, and at Nagasaki.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT

When You Are Planning for Your
Summer Comforts

This store can help you. For weeks and weeks we have been planning for the time when you would have actual needs, and now that it has arrived, we are in a position to take the responsibility of saving you time and unnecessary shopping around, because our stocks are complete and our prices moderate.

All through this great establishment you will find scores of helpful suggestions and helpful salespeople.

Walk-Over Boot Shops
153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park
DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and
Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

Grinnell Bros.
24 STORES, HEADQUARTERS
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

Exclusive Styles
In Misses' and Women's
Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Skirts, Waists and Furs.

The Rollins Co.
259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,
DETROIT

Stationery, Printing
and Fine Binding
The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1842.
"MADE GOOD SINCE 1855"
Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
216 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Hair's Restaurant
CHOICE FOOD
Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient
Location. Efficient Service.
258 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

Distinctive Jewelry
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
Hugh Connolly and Son
State at Griswold, DETROIT
Pontiac (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

A Shoe for All Walks of Life
Woodward and Adams Aves.
DETROIT

THE NORBRO SHOP
17 East Grand River Avenue
DETROIT

Himelboch's
DETROIT
NAVY BLUE DRESSES, TAFETAS AND
GEORGETTES, \$25, \$35, \$50.50
Nothing is quite so smart, so new or so practical as Navy Blue for present wear, especially in Taffetas and Georgettes.
In this color are featured models which are promised a great vogue for early fall—long of waist, bouffant below the hips and narrow at the bottom.

"The House of Flowers"
For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.
JOEL BREITMEYER'S SONS
26-28 Broadway David Whitney Bldg.,
DETROIT, MICH.

The New Goss Auto Tent
Fold it up and carry on the running board.
Light weight, durable,
ideal for camping
trips.

SMART CLOTHES
CANTON CO.
105 Washington Boulevard
DETROIT
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHES, HATS, SHOES, HEADWEAR

MacDiarmids Candies
32 Broadway
211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River
McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain
747 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexandrine
1505 Woodward Ave., just below Woodward
DETROIT, MICH.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEMI-FINALS IN
CLAY-COURT PLAY

Tilden Meets Kinsey and Johnston Meets Hayes in the Men's Singles Tennis Play at Chicago This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—W. T. Tilden 24, of Philadelphia, present champion, will oppose R. G. Kinsey, the fast San Francisco youth, and W. T. Hayes of Chicago, western champion and National Clay Court title winner of 1911, will oppose W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, former National lawn tennis champion, in the semi-finals of the ninth annual Clay Court tournament this afternoon at the South Side Tennis Club.

All four battled their way into the final rounds yesterday afternoon, and the clashes today should be exciting even matches. Kinsey is the only one of the quartet of the semi-finalists who had an easy time winning yesterday from his opponent, W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, Michigan. Intercollegiate champion.

Tilden had his whizzing service at its best and he played like a bundle of aggressiveness, his powerful sweeping strokes sending the ball deep into A. B. Graven's back court. At times when he had the opening, Tilden grew foxy and sent little light taps just over the net. Neither player played a soft game. Both disdained lobs, keeping attention at a high pitch, and making a very interesting match for the 1800 spectators.

Graven displayed a high-power drive which skinned the net, unlike Tilden's drives, which had considerable more bounce and crossed the net at a height of several feet only to drop sharply and bound deceptively. Tilden often made use of a top spin drive which he hit high. This stroke was good for many points as a cross-court shot and the champion showed such ability to measure distance and gauge his strokes that he frequently felled the dust just an inch or two from the line which marked the alleys.

Tilden drew ahead slowly in each set and did not dare relax his speed for an instant as Graven was always on his heels making splendid returns and smashing his forehead whenever he got the chance, sometimes for placement shots which drew loud applause.

Hayes is the last and possibly the foremost of the Chicago players in the tournament and he met Vincent Richards, Hayes stayed in his back court for most of the game, but worked his way toward the net while watching Richards back from the same position of advantage for volleying. The Chicago man's efforts seemed to be to stop Richards' dashing game, and prevent his overhead smashes from sharp net attacks.

The impregnable defense of Hayes in the back court was one of his leading assets. Richards knocked the ball hard and consistently into the deep court, but he could not find a weak spot in Hayes' backhand and forehand, and the veteran readily matched the boy star in steadiness. Once the first set was finished, the end of the match was in sight, Hayes running through easily in the second set.

Johnston seemed to be keeping a little of his skill under cover in his match against L. H. Waldener, just as in all his previous matches in the tournament. Johnston's eye is set on the possibility of playing Tilden in the final round and the former champion is eager to make up for the defeat in the singles which he sustained from the Philadelphia in the East is West tournament at Cincinnati last week.

Waldener played the game of a star against the San Francisco former champion. He shot his left-hand drives straight and true and covered the court extremely well. Even when Johnston put him on the defensive and played hard to keep him there, Waldener would suddenly turn loose an assortment of fancy shots and keep Johnston on the run for a game or two. This delighted the crowd, with whom the president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association is a favorite.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, 6-4, 6-1.

W. T. Tilden 24, Philadelphia, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-1.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, 6-2, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

A. L. Green Jr., and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated Walter Finger and Valdesa Satterfield, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.

Third Round

G. G. Hill and R. F. Woods, Chicago, defeated J. L. Sutherland and Bryan Thomas, Toledo, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3.

J. F. Weber, Chicago, and L. E. Williams, Highland Park, defeated H. A. Pinney and L. D. Leavitt, Chicago, by default.

C. A. Major, New York, and C. L. Johnston Jr., Chicago, defeated L. R. Hayes and H. A. Blossat, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

A. C. Snow and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, defeated Theodore Lightner, Detroit, and Harold Bartlett, Cleveland, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, and A. B. Graven, Berkeley, defeated L. H. Waldener, Winnetka, and Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, 6-4, 6-3.

A. L. Green Jr., and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated R. Johnson and H. H. Jamieson, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

Fourth Round

C. A. Major, New York, and C. L. Johnston Jr., Chicago, defeated A. C. Snow and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

Walter Hayes and Wray Brown, St. Louis, defeated W. D. Marcus, San Francisco, and L. R. Campbell, Chicago, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, and Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated P. S. Brain and T. N. Jayne, Minneapolis, 6-2, 7-5.

W. T. Tilden 24, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated J. F. Weber, Chicago, and L. E. Williams, Highland Park, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, and H. C. Wick, Cleveland, defeated V. J. Huntington and F. T. Fogg, Chicago, 6-0, 6-4.

T. E. Drewes and F. O. Jostes, St. Louis, defeated R. H. Burdick and A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, 9-7, 6-8, 8-6.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, and A. B. Graven, Berkeley, defeated J. B. Adams Jr. and E. B. Ross, Dallas, 6-5, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, defeated Miss Emily Timm, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Versilia Mican, Chicago, defeated Miss Emily Blackman, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.

Second Round

Miss C. Neely, Chicago, defeated Miss Rose Foschen, Chicago, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Marguerite Esch, Cleveland, defeated Miss Emily Parsons, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0.

I. W. Pugh, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Dorothy Wahl, Chicago, 10-8, 6-1.

THREE GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Pittsburgh and Brooklyn Exchange Places in Standing—Former in First Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	1	.979
Cincinnati	50	25	.667
Chicago	42	34	.552
Pittsburgh	38	36	.513
Brooklyn	37	36	.509
St. Louis	29	45	.391
Boston	26	44	.371
Philadelphia	21	47	.313

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York 2, Chicago 1
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1
Pittsburgh at Boston, postponed
Chicago at New York
St. Louis at Philadelphia

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston
Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Chicago at New York
St. Louis at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA WINS IN TWELFTH

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Thursday's game between the St. Louis Cardinals and Philadelphia Nationals was doubly interesting, first because in went 12 innings with neither side scoring until the locals put over a tally in the last half of the twelfth and won, 1 to 0, and second, because of the superb pitching.

Jacobs of the Cardinals was with the Phillies until a few days ago, when they exchanged places. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 7 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 Batteries—Meadows and Truesdale; Jacobs and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

CINCINNATI WINS EASILY

BROOKLYN, New York—The Cincinnati Reds defeated Brooklyn, 5 to 1, Thursday. Salley of the Reds pitched a steady effective game. Several errors contributed to the defeat of Brooklyn. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Cincinnati 10 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 2 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2 Batteries—Salley and Rariden; Smith, Mammoux and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

GIANTS WIN, 2 TO 1

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants batted the offerings of Hendrix and Douglas, Chicago Cubs' pitchers for nine hits here Thursday while Barnes of the locals held the visitors to four hits and the locals won, 2 to 1. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 9 4 2 Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2 Batteries—Barnes and Gonzales; Hendrix, Douglas and Kilfer, O'Farrell. Umpires—Klem and Emile.

NO CHANGE IN
LEAGUE DATES

National Baseball Club Owners Vote to Retain the 140-Game Schedule for This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs held a meeting Wednesday at its headquarters here. President J. A. Heydler presided and six clubs were represented, C. H. Ebbetts of Brooklyn; William Veeck, Chicago; C. A. Stoneham, New York; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh, and G. W. Grant, Boston.

The first business was whether or not the schedule should be lengthened. It was decided to retain the 140-game schedule announced at the beginning of the season. Several of the club owners recently proposed lengthening the play season to 154 games as in past years. When the question came up for vote it was decided to close the season on Sept. 30, as originally planned.

The National League adopted the recommendation of the National Commission that in future World Series the players of the competing teams should divide 75 per cent of the total players' share, 60 per cent of this 75 per cent going to the members of the winning club and 40 to the losers. The remaining 25 per cent will be divided equally among the players of the teams which finish second and third.

A communication from the minor leagues was discussed. An unanimous resolution was adopted not to enter into informal discussions with the minor leagues unless the National League could have the right to draft players.

"We refuse to recognize any agreement that would abrogate its right to draft minor league ball players," said President Heydler.

The second game of a double-header between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati on July 6, was called in the sixth inning because the Cincinnati players wanted to catch a 6 o'clock train for Boston. Pittsburgh protested the game. At a board meeting of the league it was decided to expunge this game from the record and have it replayed on July 27. It can be postponed to July 28 or Aug. 31. Investigation revealed that the Cincinnati team could have taken two later trains for Boston. Cincinnati violated Section 54 of the league's constitution. The National League will not countenance any exhibition games except that between Chicago and Boston at Syracuse because it was contracted for some time ago.

NEW YALE CLUB
IS NOW ASSURED

President J. M. Braden Announces Money Has Been Raised and Quarters Secured

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—What uncertainty may have existed regarding the formation of a "Y" Club at Yale University this fall was dispelled this week when J. M. Braden, president of the club announced that already no less than \$1500 had been subscribed and that quarters had been secured at 100 High Street. This is near the quarters of the University Press Association and the Yale Alumni Weekly.

The club will be opened Sept. 15, when varsity football candidates report for their season of preliminary training. The house will contain training and dining tables for the athletes and guests, and reading, reception, and lounging rooms. It will be organized to centralize the training of Yale teams, to promote good fellowship among the members and to establish a place where athletics may be discussed with the advice of all the undergraduates, alumni, and coaches who may be in town.

POLO PLAYERS
IN TEST MATCH

American Candidates for International Team to Hold Tryout at Hempstead, Long Island

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, New York—Prominent polo men of the east are very enthusiastic over the fact that another international polo match with England is now an assured fact. Plans have been perfected at Meadowbrook for a special match on July 26 here, on the International Field. It will be in the nature of a tryout to determine which players and substitutes will be sent to England next year to try conclusions at Burlington to regain the International cup that was taken back to England by a team sponsored by Lord Wimborne in 1914.

The players will consist of Maj. Devereaux Milburn, who, on three occasions, was back for the American team in international competition, and who is now a 10-goal man; H. P. Whitney, another 10-goal man, who was three times captain of the American team; Malcolm Stevenson, a nine-goal man; Lieut. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the youngest American ace, who is handicapped at six; F. S. von Stade, the well-known amateur rider, five goals; J. W. Webb, the only left-hand player whose handicap is eight; L. E. Sioddick, who played in the last international match and is handicapped at eight; Maj. C. C. Rumsey, a substitute player in 1914, seven goals, and E. W. Hopping of the Philadelphia Country Club, six goals.

PICKUPS

There was not a home run in the American League Wednesday.

Howard Ehmke did a splendid piece of pitching Wednesday, when he held the Athletics to 13 hits in 14 innings of play.

It is a long time since the Boston Americans were seventh in the league standing, as was the case Thursday morning. The team will certainly have to undergo a severe shakeup if it is to get into the first division again.

When Manager J. J. McGraw of the New York Giants, secured Catcher Frank Snyder from the St. Louis Cardinals, it was probably with the intention of exchanging him with some other team for a good left-handed pitcher.

Followers of the American League are pleased to learn that T. L. Turner, the veteran shortstop, second and third baseman of the Cleveland club, will return to the game with the Philadelphia Athletics. Turner is the veteran of major-league baseball and was one of the best infielders of his time.

The Washington Senators are certainly an uncertain team. With Walter Johnson pitching, they will be defeated by a run or two, while on other days they will bat heavily and win a one-sided victory. This was shown Wednesday when, with Erickson pitching, they defeated the White Sox leaders 11 to 1.

Some of the graduates of Harvard University are taking exceptions to the way the graduates tried to "rattle" the Yale nine at Soldiers Field last month. There is no question but what the cheering and band-playing was greatly overdone by the Crimson followers, but it is doubtful if this can be prevented unless the game is played at some time other than Commencement.

WEST WINNER IN
THREE CONTESTS

Washington Is Only Eastern Team to Win a Game in the American League Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	48	28	.631
New York	42	31	.575
Cleveland	44	33	.571
Detroit	34	34	.500
St. Louis	40	34	.540
Washington	34	43	.441
Boston	31	42	.424
Philadelphia	19	44	.297

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 4, Boston 0
Washington 9, Chicago 4
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis 7, New York 0

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Chicago
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Detroit
Boston at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Western teams were winners in three of the four games played in the American League baseball championship race yesterday afternoon, the Washington Senators getting the only eastern victory, and they won from the Chicago White Sox by a score of 9 to 4.

Cleveland easily defeated the Boston Red Sox for a second successive time by a score of 4 to 0, while Detroit won from the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 5 to 3. The other game was a battle royal between St. Louis and New York, the former finally winning 7 to 6 in the seventeenth inning.

CLEVELAND WINS AGAIN

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland shut out the Boston Red Sox Thursday 4 to 0. Ruth pitched for the Red Sox and his offerings were hit freely. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 1 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries—Shaw and Garrity; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Connolly and Owens.

DETROIT WINS, 5 TO 3

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers got an early lead over the Philadelphia Athletics Thursday, winning, 5 to 3. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Detroit 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 5 2 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries—Love and Alsmith; Kinney, Rogers and McAvoy. Umpires—Dineen and Chitt.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 4

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Washington Senators had an easy victory over the Chicago White Sox Thursday, 9 to 4. The visitors made 17 hits. Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Washington 12 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 17 7 0 Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 9 Batteries—Shaw and Garrity; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Connolly and Owens.

ST. LOUIS WINS LONG GAME

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The New York Americans and St. Louis Browns battled for 17 innings into a dim twilight Thursday before the Browns finally put over a winning run and were victors 7 to 6. Heavy hitting featured the game in the earlier stages. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 R H E St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 7 14 New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 Batteries—Sothern, Wright, Galia and Severid; Mayer; Quinn, Morrish, Shore and Hannah. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

IRA THOMAS SIGNS AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Ira Thomas, former catcher of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, will return to Williams College as baseball coach next season.

BARNES PLAYING
WONDERFUL GOLF

Western Open Champion Wins Chief Prize at Shawnee and Breaks the Course Record

SHAWNEE, Pennsylvania—J. M. Barnes of St. Louis, Missouri, western open golf champion, gave a wonderful exhibition of playing in the annual open tournament of the Shawnee Country Club, here, Wednesday and captured the leading honors from a strong field of professional and amateur players.

The tournament was a 72-hole medal competition, 36 holes being played Tuesday and 36 on Wednesday. At the end of the second day's play, Barnes had the leading honors with a card of 285. This was eight strokes better than the card turned in by M. J. Brady of the Oakley Country Club, who finished second. Emmett French of York was third with 298, and these three players were the only ones who bettered 300.

Barnes owes his victory to a wonderful bit of playing on the last 18 holes, when he covered the course in 67. This broke the previous record for the course, made by Gilbert Nichols three years ago. Because they had led the field on the first day, Barnes and Brady were bracketed. They played on almost even terms in the morning, both going out in 36, coming back, Barnes missed a chance for a 71 by putting his tee shot to an almost unplayable lie in a trap to the left of the green. Two shots were required to get clear, the hole costing him a five. The round was made in 74, a stroke more than Brady, who finished with a three.

Under ordinary circumstances Brady's golf would have appeared fine, but in this instance his 38 to the turn looked almost mediocre compared with his rival, who raced to the turn in 32. Never before have such figures been recorded for the 324-yard upward journey, here. Barnes' card for the last 18 holes follows:

The cards of the first 10 players follow:

1st	2d	Day	Total
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill	144	141	285
M. J. Brady, Oakley	146	141	287
Emmett French, York	153	145	298
Gilbert Nichols, unattached	148	150	301
Charles Foster, Philadelphia	154	150	304
W. F. Reid, Wilmington	148	157	305
Fred McLeod, Columbia	152	153	305
W. M. Farlane, Pt. Washington	152	154	306
C. Hackney, Atlantic City	151	157	308
Isaac Mackee, Canoe Brook	159	150	309

AUSTRALIANS
TO SAIL TODAY

Cable United States Tennis Association—Officials to Enter Them in Sectional Doubles

NEW YORK, New York—Officers of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association have received a cable message from England stating that the Australian tennis team will sail for this country on July 18. The team consists of N. E. Brookes, G. L. Patterson, R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett. The association has been requested to enter the Australians in the coming sectional doubles matches in order that one or both teams may have a chance to qualify for the national championship matches to be played at the Longwood Cricket Club grounds, the Hill, Massachusetts, beginning Aug. 12.

Brookes and Patterson will form one team in the doubles and Lycett and Thomas a second pair, but the date of their arrival will be so late that it will be difficult to enter the teams in sectional preliminaries. It is not expected that they will arrive here before July 26, and the final qualifying tournaments will start at Kansas City, Missouri, and Dallas, Texas, July 28.

The Australians may be entered in both tournaments in an effort made to postpone one of the sectional rounds that the visitors may be given a chance to qualify. Brookes and Patterson recently won the English doubles championship.

TEN GAMES FOR
SOCCER TEAM

Dates Are Given Out for Swedish Trip While Contests Are Being Planned for Norway

NEW YORK, New York—The United States soccer football team, which is to make a trip to Sweden this summer, is already scheduled to play 8 games in that country, while more are to be played in Norway as well as in South America. A baseball team, selected from the ranks of the 17 football players making the trip, will play a series of games on intermediate dates in the Stockholm Stadium against the strong Vasteras Baseball Club at Vasteras, and possibly at Gothenburg.

While in South America the team will play a six-game series in Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo and Santos, Brazil, under the direction of the Brazilian Federation of Sports. The terms of the Brazilian organization have been accepted, but no dates have been announced. The United States champions may meet in Brazil the famous Fluminense Club, which recently won the championship of South America in a series in which Argentina and Chili were strong competitors.

The Scandinavian schedule, as arranged at present, calls for games against the following teams:

Aug. 1—Tigerarna, Stockholm Stadium; 10—Allmanna Idrottsklubben, Stockholm; 11—Djurgardens Idrottsforening, Stockholm; 17—All-Sweden, Stockholm; 25—All-Finland, at Helsingfors; 27—All-Stockholm, at Stockholm; 31—All-Denmark, at Copenhagen; Sept. 1—Malmö, at Malmö, Sweden; 8—Gothenburg Orgryste, at Gothenburg; 9—Gothenburg-kamratern, at Gothenburg.

SWIMMING TOUR
IS UNSANCTIONED

Amateur Athletic Union Opposes Proposed Plans of Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie, Australian swimming stars and holders of a number of women's swimming records, will not be permitted to tour this country, as contemplated, under the direction of a manager whose expenses were to have been paid out of the profits of such a tour. This was determined at a special meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, held in the Metropolitan A. A. U. headquarters.

F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. and chairman of the national registration committee, announced the decision of the union against the visiting swimmers after a long session in which only those immediately concerned participated. Mr. Rubien declared that the A. A. U. had refused to sanction the proposed tour of Miss Durack and Miss Wylie in view of the fact that the tour was to have been managed by G. H. Dowling of Seattle, Washington. The national registration committee chairman stated that appointment of a manager for such a tour is prohibited under the rules of the A. A. U., which provide that "Women swimmers under the age of 21 years shall be allowed to ask for and receive actual training expenses for a chaperon."

S. J. Dallas of Philadelphia, president of the A. A. U.; M. A. Klein, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. registration committee, and Herman Meyer, chairman of the Middle Atlantic A. A. U. registration committee, concurred with Mr. Rubien in the opinion. Messrs. Rubien, Klein, and Meyer acted as representatives of the registration committee they head, and Mr. Dallas as leader of the A. A. U. Dowling was present at the meeting to seek official indorsement of the proposed tour.

As a probable result of the decision Miss Durack and Miss Wylie will return shortly to Australia, although the verdict would not compel the swimmers to take this course. Mr. Rubien explained that the A. A. U. was not prohibiting the swimmers from touring the country, but rather was willing and anxious to do all in its power toward arranging a successful tour for the visitors, under the proviso that the swimmers recede from their intention of having Mr. Dowling manage the tour and conform to the A. A. U. rules. Mr. Dowling intimated, however, that the girls would insist on his accompanying them as manager.

Freebooters scored shortly after the opening of the game, when Sir J. Ramsden successfully held off the back, while Mr. Buxton scored with a good shot. At the end of this period they gave a further exhibition of excellent team work, as Mr. Buxton scored a third goal, and then Maj. P. Magor made one of the best strokes of the match. He hit the ball apparently nearly straight across, but had imparted such a slice with his shot that it swung round in the air and finished up rolling toward his opponent's goal.

In the fifth period the Lambkins scored their only goal from rather a mix-up in front of the posts. This encouraged them and they pressed all through that period and at the beginning of the next. Major Tate made a good shot, but the ball struck Lord Rockswage's pony and was stopped just short of the goal. Mr. Buxton, shortly after this got possession, and, though hotly pursued by Major Magor, kept clear of him with some neat strokes and scored. He obtained another very easy goal shortly afterward—having got well away he practically walked the ball through. Lord Rockswage obtained an eighth goal, as slipping through a melee, keeping the ball close to his stick, he dribbled through. A ninth goal was added in the seventh and last period.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SOME ACTIVITY IN RAILROAD SHARES

Some of These Issues Showing a Higher Income Yield on Purchasing Price of the Stock Than the Industrials

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It has taken long, consistent, and repeated booming of the rails by the stock exchange houses to arouse interest in their behalf by the general public, but to some extent their missionary work has been repaid.

It is now believed that the railroads will be returned to their owners by Jan. 1 next. It is argued that this class of stocks will show considerable activity in the meanwhile.

Some of the rails today are showing a higher income yield on the purchase price than many of the industrial or mining shares. Rock Island 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stocks are showing an income yield of a little more than 8.40 per cent each, the highest of any of the rails. Atchafalaya, Canadian Pacific and Louisville & Nashville return slightly less than 6 per cent on the money invested. Delaware & Hudson at present prices yields about 5 per cent.

The dividend rate and income yield of a representative list of railroad shares at present prices shows:

Railroad	Div. Income
Atchafalaya	5.88
Atlantic Coast Line	7.86
Canadian Pacific	10.80
Cheapeake & Ohio	4.00
Chic. & N. W. Ry.	7.00
C. & O. Ry.	8.41
C. & N. Y. Ry.	7.82
Delaware & Hudson	7.82
Great Northern	7.82
Illinois Central	7.82
Lehigh Valley	7.82
Louisville & Nashville	7.82
Norfolk & Western	7.82
Norfolk Southern	7.82
Norfolk & Western	7.82
Norfolk Southern	7.82
Norfolk & Western	7.82
Norfolk Southern	7.82
Norfolk & Western	7.82
Norfolk Southern	7.82
Norfolk & Western	7.82
Norfolk Southern	7.82
Norfolk & Western	7.82
Norfolk Southern	7.82

PENNEY COMPANY ANNOUNCES ISSUE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An announcement was made yesterday that the J. C. Penney Company, operating a chain of 137 retail stores, has sold an issue of \$3,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock to a group of investment bankers headed by the Chase Securities Company, George H. Burr & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co., and Cassatt & Co.

The Penney Company business has grown steadily from gross sales of \$25,000 in 1902 to more than \$21,000,000 in 1918, in which year net profits before taxes were \$2,000,000.

A public offering of the stock will be made shortly. It is understood that the company will make an application to list the preferred stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

Month	Open	High	Low	Last
July	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Aug.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Sept.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Oct.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Nov.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Dec.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Jan.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Feb.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Mar.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
Apr.	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
May	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50
June	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.50

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

Month	Open	High	Low	Last
July	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Aug.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Sept.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Oct.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Nov.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Dec.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Jan.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Feb.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Mar.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
Apr.	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
May	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00
June	33.50	34.00	33.50	34.00

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
CORN.—Open High Low Close
July 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Aug. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Sept. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Oct. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Nov. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Dec. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Jan. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Feb. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Mar. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Apr. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
May 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
June 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35

WHEAT.—Open High Low Close
July 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Aug. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Sept. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Oct. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Nov. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Dec. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Jan. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Feb. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Mar. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Apr. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
May 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
June 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35

RYE.—Open High Low Close
July 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Aug. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Sept. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Oct. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Nov. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Dec. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Jan. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Feb. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Mar. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Apr. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
May 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
June 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35

BARLEY.—Open High Low Close
July 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Aug. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Sept. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Oct. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Nov. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Dec. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Jan. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Feb. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Mar. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
Apr. 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
May 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35
June 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING
NEW YORK, New York.—The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, at a special meeting, voted to hold no session on Saturday. The purpose of the closing is to permit the specialists and the stock exchange houses to catch up with their work. The great volume of business that has been handled recently has resulted in their falling behind, and it was decided to take this course to straighten out the situation.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange has voted to close the exchange on Saturday. The curb exchange will also be closed.

SWISS GOVERNMENT ISSUE
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A syndicate of American bankers, headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company, will soon offer an issue of \$50,000,000 to \$40,000,000 Swiss Government bonds.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE
LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Beet Sugar	92	92	91	91
Am. Biscuit	119	119	117	117
Am. C. & O.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. C. & P.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	113	113	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Loco.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am. Smelters	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Sugar	140 1/2	140 1/2	138	138
Am. T. & T.	104	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Woolen	122	122	120 1/2	120 1/2
Anaconda	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Armstrong	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchafalaya	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	176 1/2	176 1/2	172	172
Baldwin Loco.	117	117	115 1/2	115 1/2
B. & O.	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Beth Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
B. R. T.	31	31	31	31
Can. Pac.	168 1/2	168 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Cent. Leather	113	113	111 1/2	111 1/2
Chandler	239	239	235	235
C. M. & St.	51 1/2	51 1/2	50	50
Chino	50 1/2	50 1/2	49	49
Chi. R. I. & P.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Corn Prod.	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cruicible Steel	141	141	138 1/2	138 1/2
Cuba Cane	36	36	34 1/2	34 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd.	82	82	80	80
Eastman	123 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
End-Johnson	118	118	115 1/2	115 1/2
Gen. Electric	169 1/2	169 1/2	167	167
Gen. Motors	234	234	231 1/2	231 1/2
Goodrich	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Inspiration	68 1/2	68 1/2	67	67
Kennecott	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Marine	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Marine pfd.	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Max Motor	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mex. Pet.	203	203	196	196
Midvale	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
No. Pac.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. & O.	40	40	37 1/2	37 1/2
No. Pac. pfd.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ohio C. Gas	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Pack. Am. Pet.	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Penn.	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ray	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Royal Dut. N. Y.	121 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Sinclair	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
So. Pac.	108 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Studebaker	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Texas Co.	280	280	275	275
U. S. Pac.	66 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Union Pac.	136 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
U. S. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U. S. Rubber	132 1/2	132 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U. S. Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Utah Copper	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Wells Fargo	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Willamette	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Total sales 1,740,000 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 4 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 5 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 6 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 7 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 8 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 9 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 10 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 11 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30
Lib. 12 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.26	99.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Mex Pet	203	204	196	196
Midvale	60 1/4	60 1/4	58 1/2	58 1/2
Mo Pacific	37 3/4	37 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
N Y Central	82 1/2	83	81 3/4	81 3/4
N Y N H & H	40	40	37 1/4	37 1/4

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Saturday Morning Game

Mrs. Woodley ran across to her neighbors on an errand. The three children of the house were arguing merrily, as they bustled about.

"I got the nicest slip of all," Nell was saying.

"Mine aren't hard, either," said Don.

"Well, I've one hard one," laughed Doris, who was a little older. "It's sweeping the two chambers. Donny had it last week, though, and I'm usually pretty fortunate, you know. Guess I'll finish that slip first of all!"

"Is it a game?" asked Mrs. Woodley, as they stopped to greet her. "I left my two youngsters thoroughly disconsolate at the thought of their Saturday morning tasks. Washing dishes seems to be the most unpopular ceremony in the world for them, and tidying their rooms runs a close second. What makes Saturday morning such a merry occasion here? Aren't you each supposed to do some household duties, or is it that they are safely finished for this week? Please forgive my curiosity, but Maude and Ted do so detest Saturday mornings, and you funny children only seem to like them."

The three children looked at one another. "We didn't like Saturdays once, ourselves," Doris answered. "Just things to be done—dishes, woodpile, and beds, over and over—were terribly uninteresting. Don didn't enjoy the woodpile any better than we girls liked to work indoors."

"Thought girls had the easiest time," murmured Don.

"And we just knew yours was the easier, Donny," added Nell, nudging him. "Wasn't that funny?"

"So Mother turned Saturday morning into a game for us," Doris went on, as Mrs. Woodley waited for some eggs to be counted out. "It's something like this: there are just about so many things to be done every week-end, not all hard, but poky if you simply do them; made into a game, it's different. We listed the things—there are 12 of them—and wrote each on a slip of paper; then we draw lots, Saturday morning, to see who will get which to do. It's almost exciting, you know. At first, it seemed rather funny when Nell and I filled the woodbox; but we couldn't back out, for we had said it was easier than girls' work."

"And Don did look so funny," chimed in Nell, "with an apron on, wiping dishes for Doris. But he couldn't back down, either, and now he does it 'bout as well as we girls do."

"Lots better than you saw wood, still, young lady," grinned Don. "Thought you were going to break my saw the first time you used it—"

"Which would have let you out of sawing more wood that day," piped Nell.

Mother came in at this point, and smiled at the conversation. "We had to do something with Saturday mornings, ourselves," she admitted, "for they were unpopular occasions here, too. Each one vowed that the others' tasks were always easier, so now we simply draw lots for the various duties, and it is a sort of game to get through them promptly and efficiently. From experience, the girls find that the woodpile, back of making a fire, calls for a certain amount of hard work, and Don has a new idea of not having unnecessary dishes to be washed!"

The children looked at one another again, and laughed as they sped off with their first slips.

"Of course," continued their mother, "I do not altogether approve of having the girls saw wood. Usually, now, when they receive a really unsuitable slip of paper, they make some bargain for an exchange of tasks, though at first they insisted on following the slips, and thereby acquired a new respect for indoor and outdoor work. The girls are much more careful of fuel in baking, and Don always uses the doormat since the first day he swept his own room and beat its four rugs. I first suggested the scheme of drawing lots by slips more as a joke than anything else, but it has become a regular Saturday morning institution; for, after all, as the children say, 'It's more fun to do things as a game, than to just do them!'"

loose-weave materials are on sale in many of the shops, and are generally relieved by a conventionalized border of simple design stamped or stenciled in a contrasting color. One woman made her living room delightfully summer-like by having slip covers of gray linen, upon which she appliqued a border cut from cretonne, for the chairs, sofa, and table. The pattern of the cretonne was formed of flower baskets and a kind of vine-covered trellis; she used the latter for her all-round borders, and applied the baskets as decorative masses at the corners of the table-cover, at the end of strips, across the back of the sofa slip, and elsewhere, as her own taste guided her. The result was remarkably satisfactory in that it gave the room a cool and cheery appearance, without the feeling of bareness which sometimes accompanies the wholesale donning of plain slip covers. Cushions were made of the same material and trimmed with the appliqué also, with the addition of several others, made of fabrics in strong, solid colors, selected to match the predominating hues in the cretonne.

When one wishes a curtain material of sheer quality other than net, there are possibilities in tulle, surgeon's cloth, and a good quality of cheesecloth. The two latter are usually prettier when dipped in a tinting preparation or dyed, so that they are not a harsh white, and then starched very stiffly to give a crisp, fresh appearance. If they are to be tied back, one can use a skein of loosely twisted wool or silk, to match the color of the room.

Canning as Food Thrift

The preservation of foodstuffs by canning is the most effective form of food thrift. Conservation in foods will be quite as wise a point of consideration for the coming winter, as it has been for the last two years. The re-stabilization of prices, after the unprecedented period of confusion in the home markets, will take time. Meanwhile, if we would live plentifully at fair prices, we must conserve.

Cold pack methods of canning work as well for vegetables as for fruits, and the homemade hot-water bath outfit is quite satisfactory for family use. This outfit consists of a deep, oblong wash boiler, with a wooden or wire rack, fitted on the bottom, and a tight cover. The lifters, or tongs, to handle the jars with, are inexpensive; but, if not easy to procure, two old-fashioned buttonhooks may be used instead.

Clean jars and new rubbers are a necessity, also a colander for steaming vegetables or fruit. For blanching, use cheesecloth squares or bays. After sterilizing in the water bath, always test jars for leakage, by turning them upside down and allowing them to cool in this position. While cooling, the jars should be protected from a strong draft, else they may crack.

It is hardly necessary to impress upon the home canner that only the perfectly developed vegetables, fresh and sound, should be canned. They should be neither under nor over ripe.

Asparagus: Wash, scrape off the scales, and cut the fresh asparagus stalks to equal length, so that they will fit into a quart jar. Tie with kitchen tape into a bundle just large enough to fill a jar. Blanch the stalks 3 to 5 minutes, by plunging them into boiling water. Cold dip for 2 minutes. Untie the asparagus and pack in the warm jar, tips up. Add one teaspoon of salt, put on the rubber, fill with boiling water; cover jar, but do not seal tight. Set the jar in the water bath, where the water should be almost at boiling point. Boil gently for 2 hours, the cover of the boiler being tight and the water in the boiler being one inch above the tops of the jars. Remove the jars, tighten the covers, and cool as directed.

Okra, after washing and stemming, may be done in the same way. Cauliflower, washed, soaked in salt water for one hour, broken in pieces and blanched 3 minutes, is canned the same way. Lima and string beans may also be conserved in this way. Peas need 2 hours and 20 minutes in the water bath; otherwise they are conserved by the same method.

Beets: Choose small, young beets, wash and prepare as for boiling. Put them in a cloth and blanch for 6 minutes. Cold dip, then trim and peel them. Pack them in the jar, adding a teaspoon of salt, covering with boiling water, and proceed as with the other vegetables. Peppers, after removing the seeds and stems, are done in the same way.

Pimentos—Place the pimentos in a hot oven for 8 minutes, then skin them and remove the seeds. Pack them in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.

Tomatoes—Wash firm medium sized tomatoes, blanch a minute and a half, cold dip and remove the skins. Pack in the jar in layers, seal the jar, without adding any liquid, and sterilize in the hot-water bath for 35 minutes.



KATHLEEN HALLORNE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A summer frock of the "slip-on" style

A Shantung Dress

LONDON, England.—No matter whether skirts are long or short, full or narrow, it seems that, in some form or other, flounces and frills always contrive to remain in fashion. This dress, sketched above, is a shantung, printed with a Paisley design in Persian coloring. It is made in the loose "slip-on" style, held in at the waist by a ribbon. The flounces on the four-decker skirt are edged with powder blue silk fringe, this being the predominating color in the pattern. The short sleeves and blue georgette collar are finished in the same way. With this dress is worn a large shade hat of black crinoline straw and blue net frills, adorned with bunches of grapes, shading from blue to purple, and a couple of tomatoes.

Linen for the Porch Table

"Where shall we eat, outdoors or in?" inquired the hostess of the four women guests who had come out with her from the city, for a dinner at the charming little summer home of their friend. The white house with green shutters, although still quite new, had the appearance of having grown right out of the ground, along with the big old trees which shaded it so protectively.

"Outdoors," chorused the quartet with one accord, so outdoors it was, on a screened-in porch, looking out on the old-fashioned garden which was a fitting complement to the little house. A neat maid, in a crisp light blue and white uniform—so much more attractive for the time and place than the conventional black—came out and began to set the long, narrow table, a simple porch adaptation of the popular refectory table. Instead of a cloth or the usual doilies, she put on a crisp set of centerpiece and doilies, in general tone of a soft rose pink. On closer observation, these proved to be made of a finely woven light-weight chintz, well covered with a small pattern on which a small basket of flowers, chiefly tiny pink roses, was the leading motif. These were finished around the edge with buttonholing in pink, arranged in scallops. The effect, set off by a cluster of pink roses in a crackle-ware bowl, was most delightful, the chintz doilies, of so uncommon a pattern, harmonizing perfectly with house and garden.

Many attractive sets of centerpiece, plate and tumbler doilies are to be had in the shops now for porch use, and it is easy for the housekeeper to have quite a variety of them. In choosing them, however, she will take heed of more points than mere prettiness; she will consider carefully the color scheme, whether or not it will go with her china, first of all, and next, whether or not it will blend with the general color scheme of the porch or other surroundings.

Blue and white china is an established favorite for use either indoors or outdoors, and as it is so often of a distinctly oriental design, there are many attractive luncheon sets, as they are called, in blue and white Japanese patterns, offered for use with it. Stripes of Japanese towel may be used to good advantage on the porch dining table, particularly if it be of the long, narrow variety, for then one piece may be stretched lengthwise, and smaller strips be laid across it at regular intervals, so that each person, unless the table be too crowded, may have a piece before him as a setting for his plate. The ends of the strips used this way might well be finished off with hemstitching.

These luncheon sets and the towel-

ing may be had in attractive green and white designs, which are just the thing to use if one has that thin green china, commonly known as Sedji ware, which is so cool and inviting for summer. The toweling, too, comes in brown and white, and that goes well with the tawny yellow ware so often seen. There there are sets in the natural colored linen, either the plain hemstitched variety or others stenciled in colors.

Much of the china shown for this season is very gay in colors, and so the table linen upon which it is placed should be chosen carefully, in order that both may appear to the best advantage and help make the country house a harmonious whole. Of course, the best way to obtain this is not to try to buy the linen ready made, but to fashion just the right thing at home, or have it done to order. Plain linen in solid color, blue or green or yellow, as the case may be, often makes very attractive doilies, when bound around with a simple crossway band of linen of a contrasting color, or scalloped in one that harmonizes well. Sometimes a plain linen is bound with a figured chintz, which carries in it the colors predominating in the china, and which either matches or harmonizes with the hangings of the room, the cushions or other fittings of the porch.

Then there are the oilcloth sets which are most practical. With these, using what is known as the pebbled or rather rough variety of oilcloth, one may have most charming luncheon sets made, painted with designs to match or to go well with one's china. These designs may be put on with a stencil or free hand and may be made quite fast, so that the doilies may be cleaned by wiping them with a damp cloth. A very attractive set, seen in one beautiful home, was made of the black pebbled oilcloth, the place doilies being oblong and stenciled with Japanese designs in dull gold. The china used with them being of a gay design, with brightly colored flowers and birds, these black and gold doilies, with their soft patterns, made an excellent background, each complementing the other.

In fact, there are almost endless possibilities in attractive summer table fittings, for the woman who is skilled either with needle or paintbrush, who has a feeling for color and an appreciation of harmony in all things.

Gardens Old and New

LONDON, England.—By far the greater part of the gardening literature, which has assumed such large proportions during recent years, is devoted to the subject of large gardens. With a few honorable and notable exceptions, books dealing more especially with the needs of the owners of really small gardens are lacking. Nevertheless, round about most large towns there are miles and miles of suburban roads, bordered by either detached or semi-detached houses, each with its own little garden. Sometimes these gardens surround the house and these are easier to deal with, but, in many instances, they consist of a strip of ground in front and at the back, to all intents and purposes the same width as the house.

It cannot be said that, as a rule, these gardens are well laid out; indeed, it is often a matter for regret that so much work should be lavished on gardens designed in a manner which precludes the attainment of any really good effect. The chief reason for this state of things seems to be ignorance. Generally, it is plain that those who designed the gardens and the people who cultivate them know very little about their subject. For this reason, they go contentedly along the same narrow lines, both as regards the designs of their gardens and the range of plants they grow in them.

In these suburban gardens far too much space is, almost always, devoted to grass, to gravel paths, and to non-flowering shrubs; there should be far more flower beds than there are and these should be cut on more generous lines. Another deplorable and very general feature of such gardens is the aimlessness of the whole scheme. The path meanders in an undecided way from the gate to the door of the house, and the fact that it arrives there at all seems to be due rather to some happy chance than to any fixity of purpose. Nor can any adequate reason, as a rule, be shown why the flower beds should be where they are; they might just as well have been placed somewhere else; better indeed, very often.

The first preliminary requisite for making a successful garden, whether it covers many acres of ground or less than a quarter of one acre, is a well-thought-out design. There are far greater possibilities about the smallest plot of ground than most inexperienced people believe, and there is no reason why the most uncompromising strip of suburban garden should not be flowery for quite eight months of the year. Moreover, it may be made to contain a good herbaceous border, a rose garden, a rock garden, or many other features generally considered the exclusive prerogatives of large gardens.

Some knowledge of the subject of gardening, on the part of the owner, is the first necessity, and, given this asset and also the possession of a good design, there must follow that careful attention to the right preparation of the whole ground which is a sine qua non, if good results are to follow. The soil in suburban gardens frequently leaves something to be desired, but manure will go some way toward improving it, and it is false economy to be sparing in this particular. Deep trenching of the beds is essential, if success is to be attained; the amateur may carry this work out himself, but he will generally be well advised to call in professional assistance, when it comes to the question of making paths or laying turfs. If the owner of the garden has had a little practical experience, a great deal may, however, be done toward laying out a small garden with very little professional help. Grass may be sown, instead of turfs being laid; but, in the matter of making paths, the amateur will generally need help.

The clearest design for a small suburban front garden, which the writer has ever seen, was planned and carried out entirely by the owners of

the house, but they had, it is true, gained considerable previous experience of work in larger gardens in the country. The garden in question measured only 60 feet by 20 feet, yet it contained a small pond bordered by sunken brick paths, rose hedges, two grassplots, and four flower beds of generous proportions, which provided a good show of blossom from March to November.

The center of the garden was a small oblong concrete pond, or tank, 8 feet long by 3 feet wide and 18 inches deep. This was surrounded by a narrow sunk brick path, while at either end brick steps led up and out to two oblong grassplots, two flower borders were made lengthways, extending on either side of the brick paths and steps and the whole thing, oblong in shape, 24 feet in length and 16 feet in width, was enclosed by a fence covered with climbing rambling roses. Beyond the small grassplots, at either end, were two good-sized flower borders all of the same width, 16 feet, and the whole was surrounded on three sides by a gravel path. The fourth side, that farthest away from the house, was finished off by the fence which divided the garden from the road.

If the owners of small suburban gardens will be enterprising enough to break away from the traditions which only too often prevail in such gardens, and will take the trouble to study their subject and then follow up their study with some hard work, they will reap a full reward for their labors in the results they attain.

A Tale of an Old Tin Tankard

It was really more like a samovar, so the visitor thought, when she discovered it in the antique shop, but they called it a tankard. Such a curious old thing as it was, somewhat pear-shaped and of tin painted black and adorned with gold decorations. There were gold lines about the top and edging the peaked lid, gold lines about the curving legs and wherever there was any section to be thus outlined. Across the front was painted a large and graceful spray of leaves and flowers, all gold except for the centers of the flowers, which were tinted with dashes of pink and blue and yellow. Anyone could tell it was old, but not every one would have thought of using it as its purchaser did. It really was not a samovar, as it had no place for a fire and no chimney, but it had a tiny spigot in front and a generous handle at the rear.

"I do not want to use it for a tankard or hot water pot," remarked the purchaser, "and I do not want it just to stay around idly in my house; so I shall make a lamp out of it. Won't it make an interesting one, with a plain black and gold parchment shade? Moreover, I know exactly where I shall put it—on a plain antique oak table, black with age, which I want to use as a reading table. As it stands in a rather dark corner, this lamp will be just the thing to make it bright and comfortable."

Two Fashion Hints

Cotton voile, striped with mercerized cotton so as to resemble a satin stripe, is being used effectively for blouses this spring.

Very wide grosgrain ribbon is being worn, in long streamers, on children's hats.

THE LEE BROOM
Happy and contented employees build ZEDA, the broom that wears longer, sweeps, looks and is better. Say ZEDA, not "a broom" when ordering. You must be pleased or money refunded.
LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
Boston, Mass. Davenport, Iowa Lincoln, Neb.

AFFORESTATION AS A WAR MEASURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England—When, on Aug. 4, 1914, the opening act of the most terrible drama in history began, few people in Great Britain realized the important part which home-grown timber would play in the concluding years of hostilities. Previous to that year, the price per cubic foot paid by timber merchants was so low in this country that few owners were at all anxious to dispose of trees which had reached their exploitable age. The result, therefore, was that little timber was converted, save what was absolutely necessary for estate purposes. The adequate supply of timber from the Baltic ports and from other timber-producing countries had made merchants to a considerable extent independent of home supplies. Vast areas of timber on large estates in England and Scotland have not, in the first place, been planted on systematic lines, but more an accidental basis, for game cover, where the trees are allowed to ramify (branch) rather than make clean poles suitable for saw-milling purposes. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that thousands of trees comprising estate timber have long since passed their exploitable age, i. e., their most profitable age for felling, and are depreciating in value year by year.

Baltic Importation Checked

The stoppage of all imports of timber from Norway and Sweden in 1915 brought about a very acute situation, and the value of home-grown timber immediately rose to a standard which made its disposal very remunerative. In many areas it was being put on the market where, in the past, the owner had been asked to tackle the matter owing to the difficult nature of the site, which rendered transport and felling so expensive as to make the ultimate price unremunerative.

All these conditions of limitation were now completely changed. A special Timber Commission was set up, to advise and assist the government, to regulate and control prices, and to assist generally in reporting upon areas of standing timber. Under the new conditions, however, small areas of timber realized sufficient money to make the owners comfortable for the rest of their lives. All classes of timber suitable for building purposes were in demand, while certain kinds, such as clean ash for aeroplane manufacture, became extremely valuable.

During the first year of the war the intelligence department of the Board of Agriculture, under Mr. T. H. Middleton, now Sir Thomas Middleton, took the precaution to arrange for the sowing of seed of the more important coniferous trees in selected areas. These nurseries were broken up by any class of spare labor which was available at the time, and the sowing and covering of the seed was done in most cases by women and girls. The subsequent cultivation was also carried on by female labor. The results accomplished were most satisfactory and encouraging, and, at the end of the second year from the time of sowing, many millions of young seedlings had reached the transplanting stage.

Women Helped to Transplant

The Woods and Forests Department arranged for the transportation of these seedlings to suitable areas, where they were lined in nursery fashion, female labor again playing an important part in the transplanting operations. Large quantities of seed were also sown at the home nurseries of the various government forests, and have been carefully transplanted. A census was taken as to the age and quantity of the various stocks at hand, and it was at once proved that, in the event the war lasted for several years, the probabilities were that large quantities of larch, Scotch pine, spruce, and Corsican and Douglas pine would have to be burnt. It was also found that few firms were laying down new seed beds, owing to want of labor. Thus the probabilities were that, on the termination of the war, the available stocks of plantable forest trees would be wholly inadequate to meet the demand for such material for afforestation purposes.

Circumstances have now proved how well founded these prognostications, and how timely the advice to "raise" all stocks at plantable age, have been. It is well known to nurserymen that stock on hand which has reached the plantable age may often be carried in coniferous over another season, by partially raising the plants in the rows with the nursery spade.

Many firms, however, were absolutely helpless, owing to the shortage of labor. For this reason it is feared that huge quantities will have to be consigned to the bonfire. It will, therefore, be apparent that the nurseryman, whose business consists mainly in the raising of forest tree seedlings for afforestation purposes, was among the most heavily hit by the war.

SERVICE MEN PREFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—General approval has followed announcement of the policy of the police and fire commissioners to appoint to the respective departments discharged service men prior to other applicants. Several former service men have been appointed patrolmen on the police force, and the same policy has been adopted by the fire department for further increases.

WINNIPEG LEGAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Members of the legal profession from all over America will attend the convention of the Canadian Bar Association which

will be held in this city Aug. 27, 28, and 29, Sir James Aikins, the president, has just announced the program to be presented during the sessions. Lord Finlay, former chancellor of England, and at the present one of the judges on the judicial committee of the Privy Council, has been invited to Canada by the executive of the association for the express purpose of delivering an address before the convention. The subjects that will be discussed by the conference cover a wide variety of themes relative to the legal and social field. Among the themes of addresses to be delivered are: "Legal Ethics," "Legal Education," "Insurance and Model Policy Forms," "Ultra Vires in Company Law," and "Administration of Justice." The principal speakers will be the Hon. Eugene Lafleur, the Hon. Justice Mignault, Messrs. R. B. Bennett, H. M. Ludwig, W. A. Henry, K. C., L. H. Clark, K. C., and W. J. McWhinney.

STATE IS TAKING OVER TRUST FUNDS

New Hampshire Act Reveals Large Number of Public Legacies in Cities and Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—State supervision of the trust funds held by cities and towns, provided for in a new law of New Hampshire, has been undertaken by the state tax commission and brings to light numerous strange legacies in years gone by. Some places have a large number of such funds, the city of Franklin, with less than 7500 inhabitants, having 177 municipal trust funds to administer.

The town of Exeter, home of Phillips Exeter Academy, has a fund for the benefit of "native American women" and another for "colored people" of whom there have never been more than a few at any one time in the town. Londonderry has the Flanders fund "for the purchase of codfish, flour, and meal for worthy dependent women." The town authorities are now seeking authority to broaden the scope of this fund and supply the worthy women with other commodities than codfish, flour, and meal, although the wholeheartedness of these articles of diet is not denied. It is said that some of the "worthy women" of the town have dulled their relish for codfish and would like a little halibut or mackerel occasionally.

The town of Derry has some most curious funds. One provides for the "distribution of fannels for the poor" and annually some 5000 or 6000 yards of fannels are cut into bundles and given to those needing rainwear. With the recent advance in the price of fannel, this fund has not purchased as much fannel as usual.

Cornish has the C. C. Beaman fund for guideboards which will point the way to those who desire to get into the town as well as to those who want to get out. This town also has the Foss fund for flags, with which the town always has a patriotic aspect.

New Boston has a fund established in 1892 which probably marks the beginning of the Americanization movement in this State. It provides \$10,000 for the "teaching of the English language in the public schools, no part of this fund to be used for foreign or dead languages." The last clause of the bequest would appear to be unnecessary, as English is not a foreign language nor a dead one, except in sports and circles. The pathetic thing about this Americanization fund, known legally as the Robert Christie Fund, is that the \$10,000 was invested in common stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, and as long as no dividend is ever declared on it the "English branches in public schools" are not greatly encouraged.

In addition to reports on trust funds, the State now requires reports from town officers on the expenditure of money and receipt of revenue. A system of accounting is being introduced to provide that all the town accounts shall be uniform. In spite of this system, however, some strange classifications have been recently reported.

One treasurer has reported a certain amount of money spent in 1918 for "meals to tramps and janitor," from which one may or may not infer that the janitor picks his own dinner parties. Another expenditure of a town was for "bounties on hedgehogs and janitor," although the reason why the town had to pay a bounty to get a janitor is not stated.

SCHOOL CREDITS FOR FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CASTINE, Maine—Credits in scholarship are to be allowed in the graded and high schools of Maine to boys and girls who participate in agricultural club work. This was decided at a conference of school superintendents of the State, held in Castine. In the graded schools club work will be given honorary consideration. In the high schools one-fourth credit will be allowed every year for satisfactorily completed work in any club conducted under the University of Maine extension service.

LIQUOR SITUATION IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
CALGARY, Alberta—Confirming prohibition and urging the provincial government to more impartially enforce the present act, was the gist of a resolution passed by the Masonic Grand Lodge in session in Calgary. The Dominion Government was also petitioned to continue the prohibitory legislation passed during the war. In the discussion nothing was said which implied that the act was not being enforced in the Province, though stricter enforcement was urged in the resolution.

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—25-room house, 5 bath rooms; on main line of P. & N. R. at Rosemont, Pa. 4 acres wooded lawn; large garage. WARNOCK & REGGS, 112 No. 16th St., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Expt. office asst.; permanent position and good salary; shorthand not necessary. Daggett Chocolate Co., 35 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS-MACHINIST FOR OPEN SHOP. WANTED—Agent to handle as side line Shippers' Record Book; call on stationers. Adm. P. 622, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Executive Engineer
Experienced in organization and in handling complex negotiations and legislative matters is open for engagement at salary of \$1500 to \$12,000 per year. S. 19, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

CREDIT MANAGER now employed by large manufacturing concern wishes to make change; correspondence solicited from manufacturers requiring services of man who can take entire charge of credit collection. Adm. P. 130 High St., Portland, Me.

STUDENT, recently discharged from army, desires a start with reliable business firm in N. Y. where there is opportunity for advancement. W. 23, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY

Special Clearance Sale

of
Summer Dresses
at 1-3 Less Than Usual Price
Many attractive models. In all sizes. Georgettes, Organdies, Voiles, etc.
Also Smart Millinery at Large Reductions.
Prompt attention given all orders.

Suzanne Quality Shop

449 West 45th Street, New York
BUSINESS woman wishes unfurnished room with board, or with share apartment from Oct. 1st. M. 12, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.
70TH ST. WEST—Attractive small room, private bath, gentleman. \$5. 5730 Schuler, New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREEDMAN'S

267-269 Main Street East
Specialists in
Women's and Misses' Apparel
Inspection Cordially Requested
THE NEEDLECRAFTERS
are prepared to fill individual orders for hand-knitted articles of superior design.
FINE Hosiery. QUALITY UNDERWEAR.
MISS SUSS BAKER
603 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Style Shoes of Quality

Schmanke's Boot Shop
1480 Dewey Ave., Cor. Ridgeway Ave.

POWERS CANDY SHOP
For a refreshingly cool half hour, visit our remodeled shop.
Ice Cream, Light Lunches, More's Milk, Chocolates.
45 CLINTON AVE., SO. Next to Temple Theater.

BOSTON, MASS.

Isaac Locke Co

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market
Fruits, Vegetables and
Hothouse Products
Established 1837
Special Attention Given Family Orders

J. V. Fletcher Co.

Meats of All Kinds
66, 68, 70 and 72 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON

Shattuck & Jones

INCORPORATED
FISH
Telephone 1437 Richmond
128 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs a feature; reproductions of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
28-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

C. A. BONELLI & CO.

270 Massachusetts Avenue
Try our \$2.50 Silk Hose—Equal to any

NEW BEDFORD

CUT GLASS
We are showing an exceptionally fine line on Rose Pattern Cut Glass—Bambon Baskets, Vases, Bowls, Plates, Sugar and Creamers, and many other attractive pieces.

A. C. GARDNER

Gulf Hill Farm Dairy
Perfectly
Pasturized
Milk
"Come from the Good Things Gather"
GEORGE S. TABER
228 Union Street
New Bedford

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN HOSE, etc.

Central Square Hardware Co.
108 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
1274 Massachusetts Avenue
Telephone Cambridge 945

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

COLUMBIA-JEWELER
Watch and Clock Repairing
1402 Main Ave., Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 5343

PORTLAND, MAINE

FURS

The prestige of our Fur Department throughout New England has been achieved by years of experience in offering Furs of Quality, Reliability and Style.

J. E. PALMER CO.

543 Congress Street

The Store of Progress and Service

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Comparative Quality

BENOIT'S

778 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND, ME.
Haskell & Jones Company
SPECIALIZING
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
MONUMENT SQUARE, PORTLAND, MAINE

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

Jewelers
Maine Tourmalines—Gifts

When You Want Music

REMEMBER THE
Boston Music Company
(G. SCHIRMER)
AT STEINERT'S 517 CONGRESS ST.
A most convenient music store in town.

GEO. T. SPRINGER

515 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, MAINE
A complete, modern department store
For 53 years a factor in Portland's business life.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

WE STRIVE TO SATISFY
CROPLEY & ANDERSON
515 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Specializing

Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Hosiery
Cowen's Corset Shop
Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel, try corsets and brassieres; experienced Sisters in attendance.

Congress Square Lunch Rooms

J. G. TANGLEY, Manager
5 & 7 Forest Avenue, 615 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

WADSWORTH LUNCHEON

Opposite Public Library, 606 Congress St.
Luncheons served from 11:30 to 2 o'clock
HOME-COOKED FOOD

LYNN, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES For the Entire Family
J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.
Established 1865

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
22 Market Street
Telephone Lynn 1580
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MADGE EVANS' TAILORED HATS

FOR JUNIORS—Sold exclusively at
GODDARD BROS.
76-88 Market Street, LYNN, MASS.
Automobile Parties Accommodated

HUNT'S GRILL

212 CENTRAL ST., LYNN, MASS.
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood
SPRAGUE, REED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PERCY B. WALLACE
20 Westinghouse St., Room 629
FINE BEDDING. UPHOLSTERING
SPECIAL ORDER WORK. REFINISHING
SELECT USED FURNITURE. REPAIRING
Phone W 2817 for estimates and samples

HAVA LUNCH

12 Vernon Street
OPPOSITE FORBES & WALLACE
A central and convenient restaurant for regular patrons and shoppers.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
294 Bridge Street
Telephone River 6100
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Good Shoes and Hosiery

FINE SHOE REPAIRING
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street

Thatcher Art Printery

PRINTING
As you want it—When you want it
817 610 Myrick Building, River 1820
Arncorn Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc.
230-234 Deight Street

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BOYS

Buy a Columbia

BICYCLE

on the

CLUB PLAN

It's great sport speeding along the country roads during the vacation days.

Our Club Plan

Enables you to own a "Columbia" at once. It makes it quite convenient.

Come in Tomorrow

We will gladly explain it to you.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

40.00 to 60.00

SHEPARD

STORES, R. I.

Do It the O'CEDAR Way

Let us show you the easy O'cedar way of cleaning Hardwood Floors, Linoleum and Household Furniture. It saves labor, restores polish and brings out the natural beauty of the wood.

Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.
82-91 Weybosset Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
137 Mathewson Street
Telephone Union 907
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

LOWELL, MASS.

The Bon Marche

The only store in Lowell selling all three—VICTROLAS, GRAFONOLAS, AND EDISONS
Hear three sides by side.

For the lingerie gown, long silk gloves in white, black and colors

LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP

J. & L. BARTER, 123 Merrimack Street
HEAD & SHAW
MILLINERY 181 Central Street

MILLARD F. WOOD

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
104 MERRIMACK STREET
Buy your canning supplies at
ADAMS
HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
404 Middlesex St. Tel. 1215

HARRY C. KITREDGE

Stationery, Blank Books, Office Supplies, Sonora and Crescent Phonographs.
15 CENTRAL STREET

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
37 Merrimack Square
Telephone Lowell 1618
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

THE SHU-FIX SHOP

SAMUEL FLEMING
131 Middle St.
ELECTRIC SHOP
ELECTRIC FANS FROM \$3.00 TO \$20.00
62 Central Street Tel. 1817-Y

F. D. MUNN & SON

GROCERS 15 Bridge Street
CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.
28 Merrimack Street LOWELL

BROCKTON, MASS.

The Children's Store

"Wear Things"
BABY TO MISS'N'S
Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear
TRADE AT THE SIGN OF THE ARROW & TYNDAL
The Best Make of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Waists and Knit and Muslin Underwear at the
WOMEN'S STORE

EDGAR'S

A large department store in Southeastern Massachusetts
Our stocks are complete—our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Try our popular Restaurant on the Third Floor.

Negligee Shirts, PERKINS & ROLLINS

Good Values in Great Varieties
BROCKTON, MASS.

SALEM, MASS.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
72 Washington Street
Telephone Salem 1800
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BUTTER EGGS CHEESE

Spring Valley Dairy Products
You must be satisfied
VAN DYK'S
A. G. KINGDON, "DISTRIBUTOR"
208 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
123 Church Street
Telephone New Haven 1014
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A Woman Well Groomed Is Well Gloved

She cannot be well gloved unless the gloves fit. Gloves cannot fit unless modeled right and finished exquisitely.

Women are naturally critical and they know that glove dependability and satisfaction will be found here.

A Few New Arrivals

New two-tone combinations of grey and mastic silk gloves, \$2.
Duplex strap wrist gloves in white, \$2.

Suede fabric gloves with spear point backs and two clasps in white, \$1.

READY ON THE FIRST FLOOR AT

Gladding's

PROVIDENCE

OUTLET

PROVIDENCE

We Are Exclusive Distributors in Providence for

"BETTY WALES" DRESSES

You have selection of the season's most wanted materials in georgette crepe, crepe de chine, taffetas, ginghams and other summer fabrics—Outlet Prices

Gibson's

SWEET MILK CHOCOLATES
The Howard Package
1 1/4 lbs. package
\$1.15

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRENCH SHOP
Serviceable and Distinctive
Ladies' and Children's
Wearing Apparel
510 Penn Avenue
Opposite Joseph Horne's

James McMillin Printing Co.
PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE
CATALOGS FOLDERS
BOOKLETS LEAFLETS
BROCHURES PRICE LISTS
Penn. Ave. and Barbours St. Phone 427 Court
PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH (Pa.)
WILL BE INTERESTED

Putting in business the element of considerable
line of others. Locating a jewelry store on the
Third Floor to avoid excessive ground-floor
rentals and expenses, so that customers may
have the benefit of genuine diamonds, watches
and jewelry at lowest possible prices to actual
cost of production. WILSON
on Third Floor of Pittsburgh Life Bldg., Liberty
Ave. and Sixth St., Entrance 210 Sixth St.

L & J W RAWSTHORNE
ADVERTISING ART
409 FERGUSON BUILDING
Phone 2805 Court

DIAMONDS
DIRECT FROM THE CUTTERS
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.
420-427 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

KUHN & BRO. CO.
Grocers
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
6100 Centre Avenue

Sketches Submitted
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Churches, Resorts, Wall Paper, Painting
EDW. W. LEAROW
1000 Broadway Phone Locust 1200

C. C. HECKEL'S SONS
TAILORS
117 FEDERAL STREET
N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. F. ALBEE
SUPERIOR KODAK FINISHING
827 Taylor Ave. Avalon, Pa.
Price List Given on Request

MISS G. E. McFARLAND
MILINERY
Second Floor Jenkins Arcade
GENTLEMAN desire room with or without
board, preference Dormant, Crafon or East
Red. Addr. D. 409 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh.

SEWICKLEY, PA.
Gifts, Novelties, Notions, Toys
ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY
SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

ERIE, PA.
CHESTNUT HILL
The restricted residential section—a
new subdivision of Erie.

J. ROSS BARNEY
ERIE, PA.

KELSEY
Millinery Importers, Erie, Pa.
THE MISSES WILLING'S
GIFT SHOP
Art Needlework and Gifts
711 State Street, ERIE, PA.

BABY SHOP
17 E. Ninth Street
ERIE, PA.
Mrs. Chas. E. Creed

Schluraff Floral Co.
MEMBERS OF F. T. D.
ERIE, PA.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Doutrich's
Always Reliable

The Store the People are
Talking About.
HARRISBURG, PA.

FISHER & CLECKNER
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
THIRD AND CUMBERLAND STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA.

STECKLEY'S
Reliable Shoes
1220 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.
HOMES AMONG THE HILLS
FOR SALE
IN BEAUTIFUL PITTSFIELD
HENRY KAHN, 412-415 North Street

W. H. RILEY
PLUMBING AND HEATING
76 Franklin Street

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
A. L. GUENTNER
Silverware Headquarters
ALVIN PLATE
1847 ROGERS BROS.
COMMUNITY PLATE
HOLMES & EDWARDS SILVER INLAIN
20 N. Phelps St.

WEICHMAN'S
Pictures and Frames
315 Market Street

CITY BLUE PRINTING CO.
BLUE PRINTING PAPER, ARCHITECTURAL
AND ENGINEERING SUPPLIES
Union Bank Building

COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Columbus Dry Co.
WOOLTEX FASHION SHOP
104 N. HIGH ST.
July Sale on Coats, Suits, Capes,
Dresses
GREAT AUGUST FUR SALE COMING

The Buckeye
CLEANING CO.
DRY CLEANERS-DYERS
Both Phones 5788 State and Fourth
N. W. Cor.
LET US RELIEVE MOTHER

The Columbus Dry Goods Co.
High Street at Spring
A MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
We believe this to be
"The Best Place To Shop After All"

SCOTT O. SIFERT
COMPANY
High-Grade Trunks and
Leather Goods
112 S. HIGH STREET

THE FRENCH SHOP
A New Shop for Women
2nd Floor Citizens Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio
Outer Garments of Distinction and
Exclusiveness
JEANETTE OLADDEN

The House of
True to Its Name
DRY GOODS
MOREHOUSE MARTENS

White Cafeteria
67 South High Street

THE W. C. MOORE CO.
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
Lighting Fixtures
"The cheapest that is good to the
best that is made"
Moderate Prices
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

PITTS
162 N. HIGH ST.
SHOES
Red Cross Shoes Hanan Shoes

Ermer & Hopkins Co.
55-57 E. Chestnut St.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND
APPLIANCES
We sell SIMPLEX Electric Cleaners
and UNIVERSAL Irons

Mrs. Geo. F. Sherman
MULTIGRAPHING ADDRESSING COPYING
TYPEWRITING MAILING LISTS
Citizen 7818 Bell M. 7811

THE THOMAS MAILING COMPANY
512 Chamber of Commerce Building

Richter Tailoring Co.
92 N. HIGH ST.
TAILORS FOR MEN and WOMEN

The Heizer Printing Co.
has a complete line of Advertising
Novelties, Fans and Calendars
525 South High Street Cit. 3523

THE BUCKEYE TENT, AWNING
AWNINGS, TENTS, WATER-PROOF COVERS
Citizen 8887 Bell M. 3106

THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.
Hallmark Jewelers
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
139-140 North High Street

BUDD & CO.
JEWELERS
Main 9517 23 No. High St. Cit. 9508

PARISIAN DYE HOUSE
14 EAST SPRING STREET
Bell Main 1715 Citizens 2715

Laundry and Dry Cleaning
CAPITAL CITY TROY LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Main 2527 Cit. 11136

CINCINNATI, O.
Ladies Practice Thrift
This Season by Purchasing
Your Wearing Apparel at
HANK'S
Price Right

THE KERLIN LUNCH ROOM
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame
4TH & RACE

Closson's
THE GIFT STORE
4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.
Printers and Engravers
800 Main Street Tel. Canal 2879

THE CRAVEN-KAUTZMAN CO.
ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
419 MAIN STREET

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
T. B. BEAM & SONS—Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables, Meats, 225 Chestnut Ave., Both
phones: Bell 450 and 451; Home 420.

TOLEDO, OHIO

OUR ANNUAL
JULY SALES
NOW IN PROGRESS

A series of specially planned
sales, for which new mer-
chandise was secured at
manufacturers' and import-
ers' clearances. Also, many
reasonable articles from our
regular stocks; marked down.
Our July sales will continue
throughout the month, with
new offerings almost every
day.

The Thompson-Hudson Co.,
SUMMIT AND ADAMS STS.
TOLEDO, OHIO

YOUNG'S
SEWING MACHINES
801-D RENTED-REPAIRED
1706 ADAMS
Both Phones
Try the New "ELDERIDGE" 2 Spool
No Bobbins to Wind
Our Hemstitching and Braiding Will Please You

DAINTY LINGERIE
KING'S SHOP
503-505 Madison Avenue
Northern National Bank Building

DAINTY LINGERIE
THE ESTHER MERILL SHOP
654 Aikin Avenue
Between Parkwood and Scottwood

The Reliable Laundry
AND
Dry Cleaning Company
Family washings, finished or roughed out
specialty
Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless.
Home 2288 Bell. A. F. Wunderlich, Mgr.

Pianos Pianola Pianos
VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
The Whitney & Currier Company
New Building, Adams and Huron Streets.

FINE PRINTS, REPRODUCTIONS AND
OIL PAINTINGS
HAND CARVED FRAMES AND NOVELTIES
STUDIO OF INTERIOR DECORATION
MOHR ART GALLERIES
915 MADISON AVE.

Tailor and Shirtmaker
RAUNOW
815 MADISON AVENUE

VANITY FAIR LUNCH ROOM
231 Huron Street
COOL, COMFORTABLE PLACE TO EAT
AND REST

G. F. Bankey & Son, Grocers
2163-65 Ashland Avenue
Home 7922-7923 Bell-Collingswood 335

MRS. J. B. FREEMAN
Say It With Flowers
336 Superior Street. Both phones Main 527.

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY EMERALDS SILVERWARE
HASTEN TO HEESSEN
315 Summit Home Phone Main 472

THE TORII GIFT STUDIO
ARTISTIC GIFTS THAT ARE USEFUL
THE MISSES CANNON
521 West Woodruff Avenue TOLEDO, OHIO

GIFTS FOR EVERY OCCASION
THE GIFT SHOP
320 SUPERIOR STREET

RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE
Wall Paper, House Painting
RADCLIFFE CO., 220-222 Superior Street
TOLEDO, OHIO

INSURANCE—Nellie E. High
H. P. Main 2000 918 Ohio Building

FOARD'S CAFETERIA
Tasty Foods—Quick Service—Cleanliness
229 SUPERIOR STREET
Just off Madison

HOME MADE CANDIES
SUTTONS' 227 SUPERIOR

CLEVELAND, O.
Miller Provision
Meats, Canned Goods and
Bakery
Fresh Supplies Daily

THE DEL PRADO
4209 EUCLID AVE.
High Class
Apartments
DINING HALL IN CONNECTION

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.
Home Made Pastries Our Specialty
MAYTOL & McCULLEN, Props.

The Biggar Printing Company
250 East Fourth Street, Cleveland
Type Setting and Electrotype for Advertisers
Printing and Binding

The Euclid Doan Men's Apparel Shop
10521 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

THE CROMWELL CROOKS CO.
Multigraphing—Addressing—Mailing
446 The Arcade CLEVELAND, O.

AKRON, OHIO
DODGE'S
Furniture and Curtains
Rugs, Stoves and Dinner Ware
Acoustic-Vocalion Phonographs

AKRON, OHIO
FALCH & FALCH
THE MEN'S STORE
Furnishers, Hatters and Clothiers
25 E. Mill Street, AKRON, OHIO

LAKEWOOD, OHIO
BARTHOLOMEW & BRUMAGIN
COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.
Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats
Mario 2989 LAKEWOOD, O. Highland 496-1

LAKEWOOD GIFT SHOPPE
and WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
CHINA DECORATORS
14006 Detroit Avenue Mario 1642-3

Try CORRELL'S STUDIO
for your Photographic Work
1500 Detroit Ave., LAKEWOOD, O.

SEILER & TAYLOR
FINE FOOTWEAR
17114 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, Ohio

LIMA, OHIO

Michael's
HOUSE OF BETTER CLOTHES
REPRESENTING
Society Brand—Stein-Block
and other good makes of
CLOTHES
FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

THE MAN
Jolley-Chenoweth
Quality Clothes Ready for Service
204 West Market Street, Savings Building

DRY
BLUEM
Ready-to-Wear
CORN
MARKET AND ELIZABETH

J. H. BASDEN
211 S. COLLETT STREET
We carry a complete line of
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
We deliver—Give us a call Tel. Main 6901

KODAK-ENLARGING
LIMACAMERA SHOP, Lima, Ohio

HUGHES & SON
JEWELERS
"The Tiffany of Lima"
135 N. Main Street Exclusive

THE FRANCADA CAFETERIA
POPULAR FOR ITS HOME COOKING
Frequented by people of refinement
120 1/2 W. HIGH STREET
Second Floor

The Harry Thomas Grocery
The Quality Grocers
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.
206 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone Main 4947

MILLINERY
GLOVER & WINTERS, CO.
LET US SERVE YOU
136-138 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

ENDURING QUALITY FURNITURE
Neuman Kettler
232 NORTH MAIN STREET

MARION, O.
The ANTHONY LAUNDRY CO.
QUALITY DRY CLEANING
We have a paint for every purpose, interior
or exterior.
THIBAUT and MAUTZ BROS., Hardware

DETROIT, MICH.
Ford Cars
Sales—Parts—Repair Work
For SERVICE call Market 5587

W. B. DEYO CO.
1287 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT
Authorized Dealer of the Ford Motor Co.
HOUSES BUNGALOWS
Westwood Realty Co.
1972 Grand River
Garfield 981.

FLATS BUY AND SELL
BETWEEN
DETROIT AND MT. CLEMENS
ON THE
LAKE SHORE DRIVE
GORDON'S
at JEFFERSON BEACH
A Rest, A Cooling Drink, Ice Cream
or a Light Lunch.

J. D. Candler Roofing Co.
ROOFING AND SHEET
METAL WORK
177-179 High Street, E., DETROIT, MICH.
Main 512-513

Groceries and Meats
W. P. ALLEN & SON.
2228 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
THE BEST GRADE OF MEAT PRODUCTS
COMBINED WITH COURTESY AND QUICK
SERVICE IS THE BASIS OF MY SUCCESS
"THE WHITE MEAT MARKET"
J. W. BROWNE 2224 Woodward Ave. Home 4453

BUTTON'S GROCERY
283 TUXEDO AVE., DETROIT Hemlock 554

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB
Home Baking and Cooking
Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays
24 Floor, 213 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Jewell Feather Mattress Co.
Reliable Renovators. Cleaners of feather
beds, pillows and mattresses. Mattresses made
from feather beds. 559 Michigan Ave., Cad. 805

BELTRAMINI AND RUSH
202 Woodward near Hotel center, and
1621 Woodward near Boulevard, Detroit
TABLE D'HOTEL LUNCHEON, 5c. DINNER, 75c.

The Ferris-Crane Printing Co.
SERVICE is our hobby.
Cadillac 114 45 State Street

JOHN R. MOSS
QUICK PRINTER
401 David Whitner Building DETROIT

L. M. RANSOME
HAT SHOP
507 Majestic Bldg. Cad. 4993

ROOMS with or without private bath; also
light housekeeping apartments.
CAROLA APARTMENT HOTEL
42-44 Watson Street

BREDE & SCHROETER
DECORATORS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES
WINDOW SHADES LINOLEUM LAMINATING
20 Adams Avenue West Detroit, Mich.

SERV-U SHOE REPAIR SHOP
John R. Moss, Prop. Cad. 114
45 State Street We call for and deliver
We Can Save You Money on Furniture
BURNER COMPANY
Corner Michigan and Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

GROCERIES AND MEATS
THEODORE M. GRAY
751-753 Woodward Ave. Grand 3, 4, 5 or 6

P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.
70 Larned Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH.

You'll be delighted with our new stock
of Sewered and figured gossamer,
beautiful sports silks, taffetas, satins
and organdies. Come and see the new
fall neckwear.

New York Shops, Inc.
Every Thing for the Dress
244 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT
YOUNG MILLINERY
30 CHURCH STREET
Right Quality, Right Style,
Right Hats at Right Prices

THE RUSSEL COMPANY
250-254 Woodward Ave., DETROIT
Our stock of the season's smartest models in
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Furs, etc., is most com-
plete. Our standards of style, quality and
value will delight the woman of discriminating
taste and good judgment.

LOREE HAT SHOP
NOW GOOD SUMMER STYLES
BETWEEN SEASON PRICES
120 Farmer Street. 2. LOREE, DETROIT

The Goodwin Corset Shop
Front low corsets and back lace corsets
Petticoats made to measure
COR. A. KERR
313 David Whitner Building, DETROIT, MICH.

THE CARTER SHOP—Furnishers
at Grand River. A lovely array of the new blouses,
gossamer and crepe de chine, in high and low
necks. Special values in gloves, awateers and
"Tiffany C" hosiery.

MME. SMITH-REUTHER
MILLINERY
1520 Jefferson Ave. East
HARRY P. WATSON
860-862 Ketchikan Avenue Hickory 600

Ladies' and Men's Furnishings
DOLL REPAIR SHOP—All kinds of dolls re-
paired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete
line of new dolls and doll clothing. 205 Michi-
gan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Cherry 1026-J.

Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors
JAMES E. HANNA & BROS.
2067 David Whitner Bldg., DETROIT

Service—Quality—Satisfaction
K R A L L
ORREKT
LEANER

1506 Woodward Ave. Market 2106
1934 Grand River Ave. Garfield 872

BROSSY'S
French Dyers, Cleaners
Est. 1875
Faded Carpets, Rugs, Drapes, Plumes,
Garments, dyed mode shades.
Gowns, Gloves, Portieres, Clothing Dry
Cleaned. Write for Prices, etc.
Works: 984-986 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
Mich. Phone Grand 4500

Phone Glendale 4473
IMLAY'S
GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.
433-435 GRAND RIVER AVENUE
Goods Called for and Delivered

RUG CLEANING
100% clean at the
Star Carpet Cleaning Company.
J. J. Trudell, Mgr. 550 MT. ELLIOTT AVE.
Telephone Ridgewood 3401-2

Hickey's
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Grimshaw & Stevens
DETROIT, MICH.
Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters
234 Grand River Avenue, West
1515 Woodward Avenue

CONDON & RUSSELL
AUTO PAINTERS AND TRIMMERS
Gare Required—Repair Work a Specialty
New and Custom Work
Satisfied Customers—Best Advertisement
Daylight Fire Proof Building, Phone Main 4008
61 Winder cor. John R. St., Detroit, Mich.

TIRES—TUBES
The M. & W. Tire Co.
DETROIT 1811 Woodward Avenue MICHIGAN

CHARLES W. WARREN & CO.
Diamonds Pearls—Jewelry
Watches Silverware
104 106 Washington Boulevard
in Washington Arcade Building
DETROIT

WRIGHT KAY & CO
DETROIT
JEWELERS
Woodward Avenue at Grand River

REMINENT SHEET METAL & HEATING CO.
Plumbing and Heating Estimates Submitted.
145 Eureka Vista W., Highland Park, Hemlock
2946 W. Royal Oak, Mich., phone Royal Oak 137.

AUDITS—SYSTEMS
For Commercial and Other Organizations
Books of Account opened, adjusted, closed.
Income Tax Returns, Inventories, Analyti-
cal and Departmental Reports, Etc.

A. F. THAYER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Dime Bank Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

CHARLES W. HERBST
TAILOR
102 Broadway, Detroit
CHAS. A. VITALE
LADIES' TAILOR
Latest Styles in Suits and Dresses
606 Empire Bldg., DETROIT, Main 2927

RACINE, WIS.
THE
Manufacturers National

Bank of Racine
Capital and Surplus.....\$450,000

New Selections of
PLAIN COLORED SILK
UMBRELLAS
with Beautiful Handles

SCHROEDER'S in Racine
Z A H N'S
YOUR HOME DRAPERIES
LET US SUPPLY THEM

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Charles F. Oldenburg
Real Estate Loans
Renting Insurance

NOTARY PUBLIC
826 Third Street
Phone Lincoln 927
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

GERRETSON COMPANY
"Milwaukee's Foremost Fashion Center"
Serviceable and distinctive Ready-to-
Wear Apparel at prices that are
ALWAYS moderate.

SILKS—CORSETS—UNDERMUSLINS
—MILLINERY—FURS—GLOVES
NECKWEAR—TOILET GOODS, ETC.

"Say it with Flowers"
E. WELKE CO.
"The House of
Roses"
752 Upper Third Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Loteland Floral Company
Prompt Attention to All Orders
10BBY RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Tel. Broadway 1251

The Grace Cleaning Shop
FOR WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
GRACE M. YOSS, 381 Jefferson St.

FREDERICKA PLUCKHAN
Corsets and Blouses
Special attention given to correct fitting
THE CORSET SHOP
409 Milwaukee St., MILWAUKEE

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK



Prince George Hotel
28th St.
near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

Geo. H. Newton
Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Grand Foyer—Street Floor

LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH.

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.



"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Hotel Majestic
COPELAND TOWNSEND
Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK

Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.

Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.



The PLAZA
5TH AVE. at 59TH ST.
NEW YORK

Faces beautiful Central Park. Its Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace, cooler by ten degrees, are refreshing spots for luncheon or dinner.

Afternoon, dinner, and supper dances. World-famous service. Close to best shops and theatres.

FRED STERRY
Managing Director

LEADING NEW YORK HOTELS
JOHN H. BOWMAN



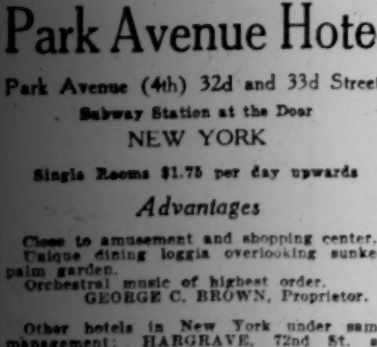
Martha Washington
(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)
29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women



FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST



Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets
NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$1.75 per day upwards

Advantages

Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken plain garden. Orchestral music of highest order.

Other hotels in New York under same management: HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park); MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of the above hotels.



Hotel Wolcott

THIRTY-FIRST STREET BY FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK


Famous for its atmosphere of refinement and perfection of environment. An hotel of unusual distinction, whose location, appointments and service make it unrivalled as a stopping place for women traveling unescorted.



The Lorraine
5TH AVE. AND 45TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY

An Exclusive Hotel
SUITES AND ROOMS RENTED PERMANENTLY OR TRANSIENTLY
furnished or unfurnished

NEW ENGLAND



THE SAVOY
SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue,
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.
BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Back Bay 8043

Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—For one person, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day. Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—For two persons, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per day. Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlors, Two Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$4.00 per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra.

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass The Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

RATES:
C. S. S. S. 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathroom, private hall—For 4 persons, \$4.00 per day.
C. S. S. S. 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlors, 2 Bathrooms, private hall—For 6 persons, \$6 per day.

Geo. F. KIMBALL, Treas. and Mgr.



Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business

D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone Brookline 1870.



Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.
joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted
for receptions, weddings,
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager



Charlesgate HOTEL
BOSTON, MASS.

Just outside the limits of the city and yet only a few minutes to the shopping district, theatres, etc., by the subway train. Located in the residential section of the beautiful Back Bay, overlooking the Park and Charles River. Cool and comfortable accommodations by day or week at attractive rates.

HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Mgr.
Also operating the

Cliff Hotel
and Cottages
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
On the Ocean Front
25 miles from Boston.

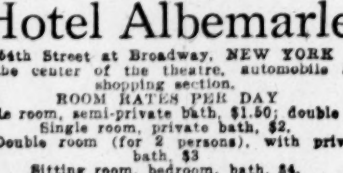


OLD NATICK INN
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Noted for its individuality and homelike appointments

Beautiful Motor Trips in all directions
Telephone Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

NEW YORK



Hotel Albemarle
64th Street at Broadway, NEW YORK

In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.

ROOM RATES PER DAY
Single room, semi-private bath, \$1.50; double \$2.
Single room, private bath, \$2.
Double room (for 2 persons), with private bath, \$3.
Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4.
Special Rates by the Week.
CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Managing Director.



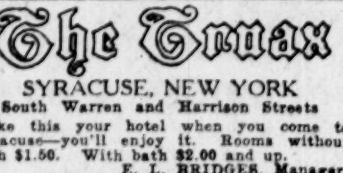
Huestis House
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Broadway adjoining Congress Park
Rooms with running water and bath
American and European

W. B. HUESTIS, Manager

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE ONONDAGA
500 Rooms
Automobile Club
Roof Garden Restaurant



The Grana
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

South Warren and Harrison Streets
Make this your hotel when you come to Syracuse—you'll enjoy it. Rooms without bath \$1.50. With bath \$2.00 and up.
E. L. BRIDGES, Manager.



THE WENDOME
BOSTON

BOSTON SHOULD BE YOUR OBJECTIVE POINT for seeing New England. It is the gateway to this famous region with its scenic attractions and points of historical interest.

The Vendome—delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything—Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

"ON IDEAL TOUR"

American and European Plan during Summer Months.

Send for illustrated booklet.

C. H. GREENLEAF COMPANY.
EVERETT R. RICH, Mgr. Director.
Also PROFILE HOUSE, WHITE MTS.



New Waumbek HOTEL and COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.

IN THE HEART OF THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

Golf, Tennis, Tramping,
Riding and Dancing

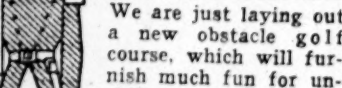
Daily Concerts.
OPEN FROM JUNE 28 TO OCTOBER

For booklet address hotel or
8 West 40th St., New York

N. Y. Stock Exchange Office of
N. L. CARPENTER & CO.

Frank F. Shute, John J. Hennessy,
Owner, Manager.

SOUTHERN



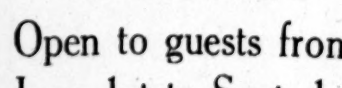
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

WESTERN



Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO

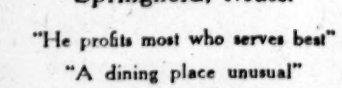
Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.50 upward.

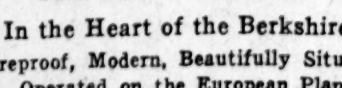
Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 60c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50). Further particulars at any office. THOS. COOK & SON our special representatives.

IF TASTY FOOD IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY



Cafe Minerva


216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. G. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE.



Hotel Wendell

In the Heart of the Berkshires
Fireproof, Modern, Beautifully Situated
Operated on the European Plan

PITTSFIELD, MASS. A. H. BRUNELLE, Manager



Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
Boston

NEW ENGLAND



The Lenox

Boylston Street, at Exeter, Boston

CONVENIENT to all the best things in Boston. Equipped to serve you in every possible way. Beautifully appointed and artistically a joy. A Cuisine beyond reproach.

And all these for a reasonable price.

Single room with bath 5.00 a day
Double room with bath 4.00 a day and upward

The Hotel of Complete Service

L. C. PRIOR
Managing Director

Hotel Brunswick on Boylston Street at Copley Square, Boston, under the same management.



THE COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

TARIFF
Single Room with Bath \$5 per day and upwards
Double Room with Bath \$5 per day and upwards



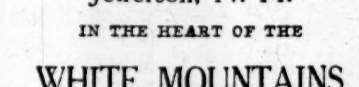
Hotel Charlevoix
DETROIT

Absolutely Fireproof
Rate \$1.50 up with bath
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Prop.
H. M. Kellogg, Mgr.



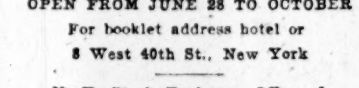
Anthony Hotel
FT. WAYNE, IND.

300 Rooms
James F. Keenan, Manager




The Marquette
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister.
European Plan, \$1.50 to \$5.00
MR. GLANCY, President.



HOTEL SEVERIN
INDIANAPOLIS

YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Pres.
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON



HOTEL LINCOLN
Washington and Illinois Streets
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

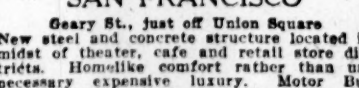
250 Outside Rooms—Every Room With Bath and Circulating Ice-Water
\$2.00 and Up—Rapid Service Lunch Shop
Beautiful Dining Rooms
SERVICE—COURTESY—EFFICIENCY
WM. R. BECKER, General Manager



NORTONIA HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Central Location. Maintains high standard of service throughout.
American and European Plan.

A. S. HOGUE
Prop.



Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.50 upward.

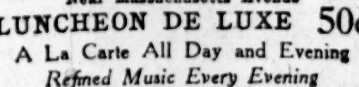
Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 60c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50). Further particulars at any office. THOS. COOK & SON our special representatives.

IF TASTY FOOD IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY



Cafe Minerva

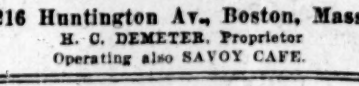
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. G. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE.



Hotel Wendell

In the Heart of the Berkshires
Fireproof, Modern, Beautifully Situated
Operated on the European Plan

PITTSFIELD, MASS. A. H. BRUNELLE, Manager



Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
Boston

CENTRAL



The North Shore Hotel
IN EVANSTON

Antique Grecian
Patio

THIS most unique and attractive new hotel is located in one of the choicest sections of beautiful Evanston, far from the noise and dirt of Chicago's streets and but two blocks from Lake Michigan's sandy beach, and yet only 20 minutes from Chicago's loop on the C. & N. W. Ry., or 35 minutes on the Elevated Express. Rooms are furnished in exquisite taste and its beautiful lobby, ladies' parlors, ball room, and dining room are all on the main floor. Club breakfasts, club luncheons, table d'hôte dinners and a la carte service at moderate rates.

FIREPROOF
EUROPEAN
Chicago Ave. and Davis St., Evanston, Illinois.
H. R. PRICE, Mgr. Phone Evanston 6400.



Great Northern Hotel
CHICAGO

Opposite Postoffice-Federal Building
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
400 Rooms
\$1.50 and Up
Management of JOHN C. O'NEIL

The place to enjoy Chicago hotel life. Conveniences and luxuries at moderate prices.

Auto Tourists
Best Garage in sight at entrance.

Jackson Boulevard, Dearborn and Quincy Streets, CHICAGO



The Virginia
CHICAGO

Chicago's premier resident and transient hotel, located in the Lake Shore Drive district, ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.

Rates \$1.50 and upward.



Hotel Charlevoix
DETROIT

Absolutely Fireproof
Rate \$1.50 up with bath
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Prop.
H. M. Kellogg, Mgr.



Anthony Hotel
FT. WAYNE, IND.

300 Rooms
James F. Keenan, Manager



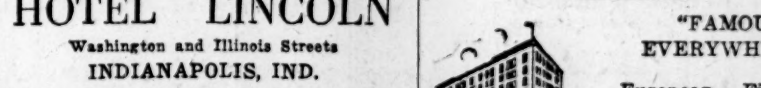
The Marquette
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister.
European Plan, \$1.50 to \$5.00
MR. GLANCY, President.



HOTEL SEVERIN
INDIANAPOLIS

YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Pres.
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON



HOTEL LINCOLN
Washington and Illinois Streets
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

250 Outside Rooms—Every Room With Bath and Circulating Ice-Water
\$2.00 and Up—Rapid Service Lunch Shop
Beautiful Dining Rooms
SERVICE—COURTESY—EFFICIENCY
WM. R. BECKER, General Manager



NORTONIA HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Central Location. Maintains high standard of service throughout.
American and European Plan.

A. S. HOGUE
Prop.



Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.50 upward.

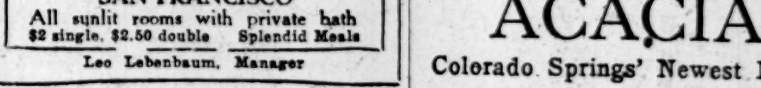
Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 60c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50). Further particulars at any office. THOS. COOK & SON our special representatives.

IF TASTY FOOD IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY



Cafe Minerva

216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. G. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE.



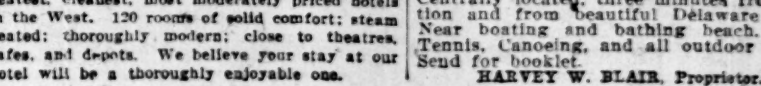
Hotel Wendell

In the Heart of the Berkshires
Fireproof, Modern, Beautifully Situated
Operated on the European Plan

PITTSFIELD, MASS. A. H. BRUNELLE, Manager



Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
Boston



New Rosegrove Hotel
532 So. Flower St., Los Angeles

A quiet hotel with home comforts. One of the neatest, cleanest, most moderately priced hotels in the West. 120 rooms of solid comfort; steam heated; thoroughly modern; close to theatres, cafes, and depots. We believe your stay at our hotel will be a thoroughly enjoyable one.

WESTERN



NORTONIA HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Central Location. Maintains high standard of service throughout.
American and European Plan.

A. S. HOGUE
Prop.



Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.50 upward.

Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 60c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50). Further particulars at any office. THOS. COOK & SON our special representatives.

IF TASTY FOOD IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY



Cafe Minerva

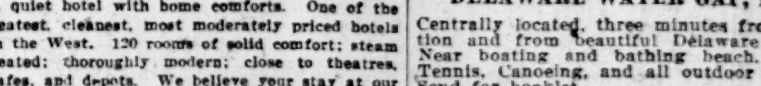
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. G. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE.




Hotel Wendell

In the Heart of the Berkshires
Fireproof, Modern, Beautifully Situated
Operated on the European Plan

PITTSFIELD, MASS. A. H. BRUNELLE, Manager



Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
Boston



New Rosegrove Hotel
532 So. Flower St., Los Angeles

A quiet hotel with home comforts. One of the neatest, cleanest, most moderately priced hotels in the West. 120 rooms of solid comfort; steam heated; thoroughly modern; close to theatres, cafes, and depots. We believe your stay at our hotel will be a thoroughly enjoyable one.

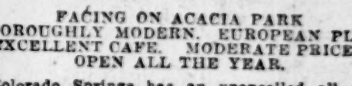
ATTENTION TOURISTS

While in Portland, Oregon
VISIT

Government Camp Hotel

Southerly base of Mt. Hood
Elevation 4000 ft.
Home of the
Huckleberry Pie

L. P. O. Address Zig Zag Ore.
Daily Auto Stages Leave
145 2nd St., Portland, 8 A. M.
Phone Main 178, East 135



ACACIA

Colorado Springs' Newest Hotel

FACING ON ACACIA PARK
THOROUGHLY MODERN. EUROPEAN PLAN.
EXCELLENT CAFE. MODERATE PRICES.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Colorado Springs has an unequalled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.

Motoring, Golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.
J. W. ATKINSON, Managing Director.



The Bellevue
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Centrally located, three minutes from station and from beautiful Delaware River. Near boating and bathing beach. Golf, Tennis, Canoeing, and all outdoor sports. Send for booklet.
HARVEY W. BLAIR, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL

PUPIL-TEACHERS IN NEW ZEALAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Last year the teachers in New Zealand came to a momentous decision. At the annual meeting of their Educational Institute, the executive submitted a statement of what it conceived to be the actual position and the most pressing needs of education in the Dominion. But that was not all. The meeting determined to start a movement which should arouse the public to the deficiencies of the present school system, and the chief work of the institute during the year has been the carrying out of that determination.

The first step taken was to appoint Mr. E. J. Just, a former president of the institute, as chairman of the campaign. Circulars were issued broadcast to attract general attention to the question. Traveling throughout the Dominion, Mr. Just delivered addresses in nearly every important center of population—Christchurch and Wellington were exceptions—and arranged interviews with all classes of the community. By these means a large number of people were made familiar with some of the reforms that the institute was advocating. Nor was this the only result; for there was revealed a strong desire on the part of the progressive citizens of the two islands, for some better provision for the educational needs of the democracy than at present exists. The campaign received powerful aid from the press. Scarcely a newspaper there was that did not lend its support, and help to precipitate public opinion. As was natural, school committees and associations gave unstinted assistance. For Larger Teaching Staffs

Nowhere was the effect of this educational campaign more evident than in Parliament. Members showed their interest, not only by the number of questions that they asked, but also in the debates; and, as a consequence, the proposals of the Minister for Education were carried through the House without difficulty. These proposals included a largely increased vote for school buildings, substantial increases in the allowances to school committees, an interim addition to the salaries of teachers, an increased vote to the superannuation fund, provision for the establishment of day continuation classes, increased staffs for the larger schools, as well as developments of minor importance. While the teachers' executive were of opinion that the hearty thanks of the institute should be accorded to the Minister for what had been done, it was made clear that these measures were only regarded as temporary alleviations of the most pressing needs. Indeed, as soon as this year's annual meeting began, the institute proceeded to formulate the chief ideals that should be embodied in an amending education bill. This action was taken at the instance of the executive, which evinced every desire to carry the result of Mr. Just's labors during the year to a practical conclusion. At first several of the delegates showed a disposition to press for the consideration of various resolutions (called "remits"), which they had brought to the meeting from their own districts; but gradually, as the well-considered policy of the executive became defined, through the series of motions which were pressed to a division, and as, moreover, it was seen that the "remits" which fitted in with that policy were accepted, the delegates fell into line, with the result that the general outline of an amending bill came into view.

As to Compulsory Schooling

Beginning with the actual provision of schools, members of the institute accepted a motion that it was not only the duty of the Education Board to establish them, as at present, where the need appeared, but also to close such schools as were found to be unnecessary. To those who know how certain classes of schools linger on, with the aid of a government grant, although no longer of value to the community, this demand for closure will not appear unimportant. There followed a series of admirable recommendations with regard to the minimum area of the site for school buildings (five acres) and the character of the structure, rooms, playgrounds, and furniture. The schools and surroundings, so the delegates held, should provide a center of local interest and pride.

It was laid down that compulsory education should be extended to 16 years of age without exception, financial assistance being given when necessary; and that, between the ages of 16 and 18, attendance at continuation or vocational classes in daylight hours should be required. As to the courses of study, they should be continuous and coordinated "from the kindergarten to the age of 18." The mover of this resolution said that in his opinion the courses of the past had had no relation to the growing demands of the child, and none to his position as a unit in the social life of the community. In order that scholars might be in a fit condition to profit by the instruction, a motion was adopted restricting the employment of children before and after school hours.

The existing type of educational administration was severely criticized. Mr. Just himself moved that in place of the present nine education boards, there should be appointed a national board of education and that local education authorities should be substituted for school committees. The present system, he said, was set up to meet conditions prevailing 40 years ago; since then, the functions of the boards had been taken away from them, and there was a tendency to centralize the control of education in the Education Department. Local authorities would be in a position to survey the full needs of the areas for which they were

responsible, and to promote systematic school development. It was finally agreed that the national Board of Education should consist of seven salaried members; to wit, the minister, the director, a three members elected by teachers (to hold office for three years, one to be a woman), and two members appointed by government (to hold office for three years, one to be a woman); also that the city, borough, or county should be the unit area for educational purposes.

The Wage Question

Naturally enough, the conditions of employment of teachers had full consideration. According to the proposals brought forward, the school staffs ought to be qualified men and women, employed and controlled by the Education Board, and subject to removal from one school to another at the discretion of the board, subject to a right of appeal for salaried teachers to those designated in the schedule, of which the several classes should be determined in accordance with the graded list of teachers. The minimum salary should be £150 a year, and the maximum £400, except for special services; persons employed as temporary teachers should receive £135. By implication, then, the delegates decided in favor of equal pay for equal work, whether the teachers were men or women. They considered that staffs of all schools ought to be according to schedule, the board, however, having power in special circumstances to add to or reduce the staff of a particular school; provided, however, that no class contained more than 40 pupils. There was a division of opinion as to whether or not the pupil-teacher system of training was satisfactory, but ultimately the delegates agreed that such "junior teachers" ought to be permitted to work in a school so long as they were not counted as members of the staff.

Inspection of Schools

One of the most interesting resolutions carried at the meeting had reference to the body of inspectors: "That the Education Board shall from time to time draw from the highest grades of teachers a sufficient number of teachers to provide for adequate inspection of schools, and the highest grades of teachers shall be made large enough to allow of this being done. An allowance per annum shall be paid to teachers while employed as inspectors." Thus, if the proposals of the institute are embodied in an amending act, New Zealand will have a succession of teachers circulating through the national board and through the inspectorate, and thus taking their part in the central supervision of the school system. Such an arrangement would do much to lessen the rigidity of official action, and other British governments, besides that of the Dominion, would do well to note the general outline thus traced.

This scheme is, as has been said, the result of a year's collaboration work on the part of the executive of the New Zealand Educational Institute and of its special organizer. The manner in which the proposals may be received by the Minister for Education and the government will be awaited with interest. As it is to emphasize this new departure, the institute has now changed the name of its official organ from "National Education" and, under a new editor, the monthly journal is henceforth to be published at Wellington instead of at Dunedin. All educationists will wish the paper continued, with even greater prosperity in its new dress and under its new designation.

TECHNICAL COURSES IN SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Schools of naval architecture and ship construction may soon become important branches of educational institutions of the United States if this Nation continues its headway in maritime strength. The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which has so keenly the need of technicians in carrying out its shipbuilding program, and had to establish emergency schools for intensive training, is encouraging and fostering plans for the new schools in all institutions capable of expanding their fields of learning. It has furnished to those interested valuable data gained through experience with all phases of the shipbuilding industry in every quarter of the country, and stands ready to give similar aid to all who may apply.

Mr. J. H. McCulliffe, manager of the division of ship construction, recently sent letters to universities and technical and preparatory schools which read as follows: "Does your curriculum include a naval architecture course, and if so, would you be interested in receiving a copy of the following information pertaining to ships and ship construction?"

1. Technical Order (Covering Change of Alteration for Vessels).
2. Proposed Standardization of Rolled Steel Shapes.
3. Trial Trip Data.
4. Reference Data Book of Various Steel Vessels.
5. Structural Steel for Ships.
6. Charts Showing Total Rivets Driven at Various Shipyards.
7. Machinery Drawings of Government Harbor Tug.
8. Drawings of Standard Machine Engines.
9. Blueprints Showing the Efficiency of Shipyards, Based Upon Their Tonnage Deliveries for Six Months' Period.
10. Employment Bulletin.
11. Material List for Wood Ships.
12. Book of Standard Designs.
13. Charts Showing the Number of Rivets Driven and the Tonnage of Steel for Various Designs.
14. Blueprints Showing Particulars of Designs of Various Ships.
15. Standard Form of E. F. C. Contract for Ship Construction.

The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, Harvard University, Cornell University, University

of Michigan, Boston Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Yale University, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Webb Academy, New York City, Lafayette University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York; Lehigh University, Easton, Pennsylvania; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sent in requests for the data.

Herbert L. Seward, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, wrote: "I would be very glad indeed to receive the 15 items you mention. We are planning and developing courses in marine engineering, and this material seems very appropriate."

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CHELTHAM, England.—Some 1800 delegates of the National Union of Teachers, representing a membership of over one hundred and one thousand, were present in the Town Hall of Cheltenham to hear the president address, Miss Conway, who retired from the office, was by common consent one of the best presiding the union ever had, and many evidences were forthcoming that her work had been appreciated.

Women are undoubtedly coming into their own in the teaching profession. Thus the voting for vice-president for the year Mrs. J. F. Wood in the first place. This means that she will be president of the union in the succeeding year, being the third woman to occupy the position. Another mark of the times was the voting on the question of equal pay for men and women of the same professional status. For equality there were 35,004 votes; against 15,039.

Earl Beauchamp's Welcome

Earl Beauchamp, in welcoming the conference to Cheltenham, said that every one realized the immense influence of teachers upon the younger generation. He thought that there were few directions in which that influence might be exerted in a more wholesome and beneficial manner than by way of drawing together the bonds between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. As chairman of the British-American Fellowship, he invited teachers to take part in their scheme which planned that the children of the British Isles should enter into personal correspondence with the children of America.

Some amusement was caused by a passage in the speech of one of the former presidents of the union (Mr. Underdown). He quoted, from an inspector's report on a local school, some 70 to 80 years ago, the following remarks: "The knowledge communicated is very small, and secular branches are not attempted. They know the Catechism, but little more, and they are cheerful and little more." It was a great disappointment to every one concerned that the president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher) was not able to address the teachers in conference as had been planned. In apologizing by letter for not being able to be present, Mr. Fisher wrote that the Prime Minister required his attendance in London for the discussion of urgent business, which could not be postponed.

Mr. W. P. Folland, the new president of the National Union of Teachers, addressed the delegates at Cheltenham in regard to a variety of matters bearing upon their interests. He commended the Education Act of 1918, but said that there was one serious omission, which he hoped that Mr. Fisher would persuade Parliament to supply in the near future. Secondary education ought to be made free and open to all those whose abilities would enable them to profit by such opportunities. He regretted also that Parliament had not made the continuation school compulsory up to the age of 18.

President's Speech

Mr. Folland emphasized the importance of public elementary education by pointing out that the present Prime Minister was taught in a Welsh primary school. From that he went on to deplore the shortage of teachers in such schools; the number of young men and women entering the profession not being sufficient to make up even for the wastage, while the new continuation schools would ultimately need an additional staff of 32,000. After analyzing a recent statement of the Board of Education in regard to salaries, Mr. Folland condemned the present condition of remuneration as a national disgrace.

Salaries, however, were not everything; conditions of service played their part in attracting entrants to the profession. Most local authorities were willing to do all they could in the interests of children and teachers. Some welcomed the assistance of the school staffs in carrying out their duties. Teachers, on their side, were willing and anxious to cooperate. An opportunity for mutual aid presented itself through the establishment of Whitley committees. Such committees might become most effective instruments of educational progress in every part of the country. To complete the edifice there was needed a national Whitley council for education, consisting of representatives of the local education authorities and of the National Union of Teachers, which would cooperate with the local committees in advancing the cause of education. The president then expressed the thanks of teachers for the Teachers Superannuation Act, and spoke of the pride they all felt in their old pupils who had worthily borne their part in the war.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SUMMER MEETING

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At Oxford University there is to be a summer meeting this year, lasting from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14. The main subject of study will be "The British Commonwealth: Its Historical Evolution, Its Literary Inspiration, and Its Problems." The number of lectures will be limited, but the experience of the last meeting proves that enlarged opportunities for conferences and classes are greatly appreciated, and these will be offered on an even more extended scale.

The inaugural lecture will, it is hoped, be delivered by Viscount Milner (Secretary for the Colonies). The lecturers will include Lord Siva (undersecretary for India), Lord Askwith (chief industrial commissioner), Mr. C. Addison, M.P. (president of the Local Government Board), Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (late undersecretary for the colonies), Sir Herbert Warren, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.P., Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P. (deputy speaker of the House of Commons), Prof. H. P. Allen, Prof. Selwyn Image, etc.

The needs and problems of the Empire from a moral and religious point of view, and the means of solving them, will be dealt with by the Bishop of Southwark, Sir Arthur Yapp, Principal Selbie, Principal Jacks, the Rev. W. Temple (late fellow of Queen's College), and the Rev. Henry Gow.

Class Subjects

Classes will be held on the following subjects: Industrial peace; the organization, political and economic, of the Commonwealth; local government and social work, with special reference to the work of women; religion and theology.

A series of conferences will be arranged on the following subjects: Industrial council (chairman, Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P.); arbitration and conciliation (chairman, Lord Askwith); local government, with special reference to the Health Ministry (chairman, Mr. C. Addison, M.P.).

The chair of experimental philosophy at Oxford, vacated by Professor Clifton at the beginning of the war, has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. A. Lindemann. He has made a study of specific heats at very low temperatures, and has also been connected with experiments on radium activity. In 1913 he delivered, by invitation, a special course of lectures at the University of Chicago. During the war he and his brother rendered distinguished service. Both of them gained the D. S. O. and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was himself attached to the Air Service, and was put in charge of the laboratory of experimental physics at Farnborough. He learned to fly in 1916, and subsequently combined, in a remarkable degree, theoretical and experimental activities in aviation. One of his most striking pieces of work was the analysis of the phenomenon of the spinning nose dive.

Chairs Filled

The Wilson chair of international politics recently founded by Maj. David Wilson, M.P., has been filled without delay. At a meeting of the Court of Governors of Aberystwyth College, held at Llanidloes recently, it was decided to appoint Mr. A. E. Zimmern, M.A., D. S. O., and at present at the Foreign Office, to be the first holder of the chair. Mr. Zimmern was at one time a fellow of New College, Oxford, and afterward an inspector at the Board of Education.

An announcement was also made that Mr. Lawrence Phillips, of Llanstephan House, Radnorshire, has offered the college £10,000 to found a plant-rearing institute for Wales in connection with the agricultural department of the college. Mr. Phillips has guaranteed a further sum of £1000 per annum for 10 years toward the maintenance of the institution.

It was decided to appoint Mr. R. G. Stapleton, who was for some years connected with the college as advisory botanist, to a chair of agricultural botany and to the directorship of the new institution.

A PIONEER IN SOUTH AFRICA

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—This year marks the centenary of the arrival in South Africa of Dr. Philip, who there exercised a remarkable influence in regard to native education and native affairs generally. He was sent out by the London Missionary Society in 1819 to inspect their missions. What a prominent part this society played in regard to the welfare of the natives can be gathered from such names as Campbell and Livingstone as travelers, Moffatt and Birt as missionaries, and Brownlee and Mackenzie as statesmen.

As soon as Dr. Philip landed, the condition of the Hottentot people claimed his attention. Though nominally free, these people were really slaves; and he used all the influence he could bring to bear on men in high position to remedy this evil. More than 10 years before the general public, he wrote a book that in its day, according to the Christian Express, caused more feeling than any South African book has ever done.

His efforts on their behalf were of little or no effect in that country, so he finally visited England and there conducted a campaign of justice for an oppressed people. As the result of this visit, the Hottentots were granted, in 1828, the same rights of freedom of service as other British subjects. The charter which gave them this liberty

is known in Cape history as the Fiftieth Ordinance.

From 1834, Dr. Philip devoted his energies to the cause of the Xosa people. At the close of the War of the Axe in 1835, all the territory west of the River Kei was, by proclamation of the Governor, Sir Benjamin d'Urban, annexed to Cape Colony. Up to that time the boundary had been the Keiskama River. To the Fingos was assigned the tract between the two rivers as a reward for their faithful service in the war just ended. With this annexation Dr. Philip was in entire disagreement; the policy he recommended was that a purely native buffer state should be formed, independent of native control, and under the protection of the Imperial Parliament. Once more he returned to England and held great anti-annexation meetings. The outcome of his crusade was the famous Glenelg dispatch, which ordered the colonial authorities to hand back to the natives all the territory which they had annexed west of the Kei, and decreed that no Europeans except Christian teachers were to be allowed to settle east of the Fish River.

Though Dr. Philip's policy was not adopted in this instance—at any rate, so far as the formation of a great native state was indicated—yet later whether he put his plans before Moshesh, the remarkable native chief who had gathered together remnants of broken tribes in the mountain fastnesses above Natal. With his native shrewdness, the great chief saw the advantages of this policy; and pursued it with such success that ultimately the Imperial Government consented to acknowledge Basutoland as a native state directly under the Crown. It is especially noteworthy that the two Xhosa communities in South Africa which had made the greatest progress in education, those whose cause Dr. Philip espoused.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The University of Edinburgh has acquired some 115 acres on the southern outskirts of the city, on which it is proposed to erect the new chemical laboratory, and other laboratories as they are needed. The bold policy has been adopted in spite of the great losses in revenue from fees during the years of the war. The deficiency in this respect is said to amount to £70,000. However, there are now more students than in any pre-war year. It is announced that Sir Ludovic Grant has tendered his resignation of office as secretary of the university—to take effect at the end of the present academic year—and that the court has accepted his resignation with great regret.

An announcement is made by the Edinburgh School of Social Studies and Training of a course of 40 lectures upon social subjects during the summer term of the university; the course being specially adapted to meet the requirements of teachers. The lectures will be on "Social History, Social Problems, Social Philosophy, and Present-Day Social Questions."

Just about the same time comes the account of a discussion at Glasgow on the teaching of civics, and it is profitable to read this side by side with the announcement of the Edinburgh School. In opening the discussion, Mr. J. F. Rees, lecturer in economic history in Edinburgh University, remarked that there was a tendency when one became aware of certain shortcomings in the community to demand that these should be met by education in that particular subject in the schools, but they ought to remember that many of these subjects, particularly social and economic, were not suitable for instruction in schools. They were necessarily a subject of controversy, and no authoritative statements could be made. He came to the conclusion that the case for formal instruction in civics was not proved, when the more liberal teaching of history and geography offered opportunity for the cultivation of the particular kind of outlook they had in mind, and when the instruction of teachers in training schools and universities in these subjects demanded earnest attention.

Mr. George P. Laidlaw, director of studies in the Commercial College, Glasgow, said that whether civics should be taught as a separate subject or should be included with proper historical teaching, was a matter yet to be determined, but certainly instruction of some sort should be included. Dealing with the practical problem of the new continuation classes which would arise in the Education (Scotland) Act, he considered that the subject of civics should not be forgotten. Professor Latta, who presided, said the teaching of civics was perhaps not an easy question as regards schools, and in other ways, but it was one which was extremely important, and in the present state of affairs, and looking to the future, one of the most important subjects that could come before them. In the past they had lived far too much, mainly owing to their living in huge towns, as more or less isolated communities; working people living for the most part in one part of the town, and the middle class in another part, and the wealthier class very often in a part by their own. There had been far too little attempt made by any class of the population to understand the conditions under which other sections lived, and it was a good deal due to that, he was sure, that there were all these difficulties and troubles in connection with economics and other questions in Great Britain, as well as other countries all over the world.

The University of Wales is tending to a remarkably democratic form of

government. In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, the county councils have agreed to give to the university the produce of a penny rate, and in return the university has assured to those councils a satisfactory majority on the governing bodies. Announcing this result at the half-yearly meeting of the court of governors of the Bangor University College, Principal Sir Harry Reichel said that the £50,000 thus guaranteed to the university by the county councils would be supplemented (according to the promise of the Prime Minister) by an equal sum from the Treasury.

On the other hand, said Principal Reichel, the university had not accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission that there should be a post-graduate school of agriculture, either at Aberystwyth or Bangor, to which should be confined the duty and the right to engage in original investigation, and that the work done at the other college should be of the ordinary undergraduate type and cut off from research work. They at Bangor had all along felt that was a bad plan, which would have the effect of turning an agricultural department into a mere farming school. The Bangor view was practically given effect at a resolution of the Cardiff conference, so that an agricultural department will be allowed the same freedom of development as any other department in technology.

DRAMA COURSE IN CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Results of the use of the stage in the teaching of English have shown that the usual methods in English instruction have erred in not taking advantage of the natural interest of the student in dramatics, according to Theodore B. Hinkle, instructor in the University of Chicago High School, and Editor of Drama, the quarterly publication of the Drama League of America.

The students taking this drama course meet five times a week and receive a year's credit for senior English. The students use a new little theater which has been fitted out in an airy, well-lighted room in Belfield Hall on the university campus, where the high school students have their own stage. Students Army Training Corps students did much of the work of building the stage, while the students in the drama class did some of the decorating and worked out the color scheme.

About a dozen plays are taken up in the class room during the year. The course begins with a rapid, though intelligent, reading in modern drama. The pupils read a play in two days, but can seldom finish discussing it in less than a week unless the points considered are assigned by the instructor and the discussion limited to these points.

The university library contains many of the better short plays in English, and these are assigned for reading at home on these days when the class is not discussing the longer plays already read. By the end of the first six weeks a considerable list is covered. Then the instructor reads others to illustrate the restrictions and possibilities of the one-act form.

This feature of the course leads to the bringing in of plots, which are presented before the class. When each pupil has at last found a suitable plot and has decided, with the class aid, upon the atmosphere to be maintained, he writes his play. These are read by the instructor and the class decides which are worth presentation. The selected plays are then acted informally without memorizing so that the class may suggest improvements before the lines are committed to memory. All through the rehearsals the play is being reconstructed and made so that they are found to be needed. These plays are not given for the public. If the class has time, one or two productions are made of plays by professional playwrights.

As an aid in visualizing backgrounds for dramatic actions, each student is required to build a "starch box" stage, as the instructor calls it, designed for one act of some play that the student has read. Any of these small stages are made so they can be electrically lighted. "Starch box" stages have been made for scenes in "The Blue Bird," "An Ideal Husband," "The Garden of Paradise," "A Thousand Years Ago," and many others. These stages are taken before the class for discussion and are often remade after such discussion. The students are also required to get up pictures, or flat work studies of stage scenes. Some students have been asked to present designs for costumes and in some instances they have drawn pictures of characters in the plays.

TEACHING BY MOVIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Formal approval has been granted by the Detroit Board of Education for the installation of motion pictures as a silent teacher in nine elementary schools of the city. The project as presented before the board by Charles S. Spain, assistant superintendent of schools, is the paralleling on the screen of the entire history and geography courses of the schools. The filming will be undertaken free of charge by the Ford Motor Company, and the Solvay Process Company, and will be shown in all schools with an auditorium so that 110,000 children will be given the opportunity next fall of learning a lesson from the textbook and then seeing it presented on the screen.

ART AS BASIS OF INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—American industry has been led by the war to recognize the dependence of manufactures upon art. In the opinion of Prof. Ellisworth Woodward, director of the Newcomb School of Art, in a recent interview, Professor Woodward, who is conducting this school as an institution for the development of productive art, rather than "art for art's sake," says:

"Now that the war has forced home manufacture to make good the loss of foreign imports, it appears that American industry has been led to recognize the dependence of manufacture upon art and art training. Writers and teachers have no doubt as to this fact, but actual proof of it can come only from the actions of invested capital. It took nothing less than the complete stoppage of the importation of dyestuffs to shake the American users of these dyes out of their complacent dependence on Germany."

"Because we were forced to do it, we have made ourselves virtually independent of foreign sources of dyestuffs—at least so we are told. But even when we know that a change of procedure would be beneficial, extraordinary events are necessary to force the individual from his accustomed path. With a nation, this still harder to overcome. Provincial lawmakers legislated our once proud merchant marine off the seven seas, and then it was re-created almost overnight—but it required a world war to accomplish this."

"Every one knows, in a vague way, that the selling quality of many manufactured articles depends on their external appearance. For the majority of such articles, indeed, appearance is the first consideration. But what is not even vaguely understood is that appearance is not the result of fortunate accident, but of long and careful preparation. Although we understand quite well that the word 'imported' explains the higher price we pay—and we pay it without question—we do not realize that the payment is another surrender to wiser civilizations which have long understood this matter so well that they accept the training of designers as one of their most valuable and most practical investments."

Dyes as an Instance

"The complete upset of foreign industries, which has arrested the importations of skilled manufactures of all sorts, is only less acute than the dye situation, because there is no patent or copyright to prevent us from flitting ideas. We have not had the training to originate. Will we, then, cast our minds and our hands to the task of becoming independent in the industrial arts with the same energy that rescued us from the dye situation? There are indications that we will, but as it cannot be done in a year, or two years, or even five years, the hope lacks the robustness of fact. "In the slow development of national taste, finding expression at last in its arts, there must be training. Schools are needed, yet these are not forthcoming except upon public demand, or through the further vision of the philanthropist. Even then, the case is not won. The manufacturer must see in the schools the course of renewed ingenuity and beauty for his products, and the word 'imported' must cease to have more than its actual face value. Not until this idea is common to all of us can our national art stand squarely in competition with the art of the rest of the world. The war emergency, which has found the industrial arts wanting, is very real. Europe has ceased to export, but her efforts to recover lost ground will be quickened a hundredfold by the spur of necessity."

Results from Schools

"In the meantime we have good art schools, and will have more. One is being organized within the walls of the great Metropolitan Museum in New York City. This is not to be merely another of those schools in which unrelated ideals are promulgated and promoted, but a school harnessed directly to the industrial needs of a great manufacturing center. There has just been published a list of prize-winners from a dozen or more art schools of art of the country which responded to an invitation from the silk manufacturers seeking new patterns for their cloths. The list of successful competitors was long, and the prizes generous. The manufacturers announced that they were more than satisfied with the outcome. This event is so important that one wonders how it escaped comment from the economists and the editorial writers throughout the country."

"But without the understanding and appreciation of the public, the work of the best industrial artist must fail. For this reason the artist and the school which endeavors to obtain practical results are united in responsibility. This is especially true of Newcomb School of Art, the first of southern art schools to recognize the close relationship of industry and art and the larger relation of industrial and civic art to the community and to the Nation. Newcomb was forced to find its way in a society unconscious of its need. It was constrained not only to teach, but to become manufacturer and merchant as well. Its course was without precedent, but logical and inevitable in a city which had no outlets for graduate designers."

"Art instruction is fruitless unless its disciples find financial support and honorable recognition. This has been brought to pass in New Orleans by the Newcomb School of Art, and a momentum established which will count much in the city's artistic future."

THE HOME FORUM

Expanding American Frontier

"The peculiarity of American institutions is the fact that they have been compelled to adapt themselves to the changes of an expanding people—to the changes involved in crossing the continent, in winning a wilderness, and in developing at each stage of this progress out of the primitive economic and political conditions of the frontier into the complexity of city life. Said Calhoun in 1817: 'We are great, and rapidly growing!'—I was about to say fearfully growing!" So saying, he touched the distinguishing feature of American life. "All people show development," concedes Frederick Jackson Turner, in the Fifth Year-Book of the National Herbarium Society, "but we have in addition to this recurrence of the process of evolution in each western area reached in the process of expansion. Thus, American development has exhibited not merely advance along a single line, but a return to primitive conditions on a continually advancing frontier, and a new development for that area. American social development has been continually beginning over again on the frontier. This perennial rebirth, this fluidity, this expansion westward with its new opportunities, its continuous touch with the simplicity of primitive society, furnish the forces dominating American character."

"The American frontier is sharply distinguished from the European frontier, a fortified boundary line running through dense populations. The most significant thing about the American frontier is that it lies at the hither edge of free land. In the census reports it is treated as the margin of that settlement which has a density of two or more to the square mile. . . . The frontier is the line of most rapid and effective Americanization. The wilderness masters the colonist. It finds him a European in dress, industries, tools, modes of travel, and thought. It strips off the garments of civilization and arrays him in the hunting shirt and moccasins. It puts him in the log cabin of the Cherokee and Iroquois and runs an Indian pall over him. . . . In short, at the frontier the environment is at first too strong for the man. He must accept the conditions it furnishes. And so he fits himself to the Indian clearings and follows the Indian trails. Little by little he transforms the wilderness, but the outcome is not the old Europe. . . . Here is a new product that is American. At first, the frontier was the Atlantic Coast. It was the frontier of Europe in a very real sense. Moving westward, the frontier became more and more American. As successive terminal moraines result from successive glaciations, each frontier leaves its traces behind it, and when

it becomes a settled area the region still partakes of the frontier characteristics."

"From the conditions of frontier life came intellectual traits of profound importance. The works of travelers along each frontier from colonial days onward describe certain common traits, and these traits have, while softening, still persisted as survivals in the place of origin, even when a higher social organization succeeded. The result is that to the frontier the American intellect owes its striking characteristics. That coarseness and strength combined with acuteness and inventiveness; that practical, inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients; that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in the artistic, but powerful to effect great ends; that restless energy; that individualism, working for good or evil, and withal, that buoyancy and exuberance which come from freedom—these are traits of the frontier, or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier. We are easily aware of the deep individualistic way of thinking on our present conditions. It persists in the midst of a society that has passed away from the conditions that occasioned it."

"Since the days when the fleet of Columbus sailed into the waters of the New World, America has been another name for opportunity; and the people of the United States have taken their tone from the incessant expansion which has not only been open, but has been forced upon them. . . . But never again will such gifts of free land offer themselves. For the moment, at the frontier, the bonds of custom are broken and unrestrained is triumphant. There is no tabula rasa. The stubborn American environment is there with its imperious summons to accept the conditions; the inherited ways of doing things are also there; and yet, in spite of environment, and in spite of custom, each frontier did indeed furnish a new field of opportunity, a state of escape from the bondage of the past; and freshness and confidence, and scorn of older society, impatience of its restraints and its ideas, and indifference to its lessons, have accompanied the frontier."

"What the Mediterranean Sea was to the Greeks, breaking the bond of custom, offering new experiences, calling out new institutions and activities, that, and more, the ever-retreating frontier has been to the United States directly, and to the nations of Europe more remotely. And now, four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years life under the Constitution, the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history."

Homer Excelled in Invention

On whatever side we contemplate Homer, what principally strikes us is his invention. It is that which forms the character of each part of his work, and accordingly we find it to have made his fable more extensive and copious than any other, his manners more lively and strongly marked, his speeches more affecting and transported, his sentiments more warm and sublime, his expressions more raised and daring, and his numbers more rapid and various. . . . Nothing is more absurd and endless than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them, and forming a judgment from thence of their merit upon the whole. We ought to have a certain knowledge of the principal character, and distinguishing excellence of each; it is in that we are to consider him, and in proportion to his degree in that we are to admire him. No author or man ever excelled all the world in more than one faculty; and as Homer has done this in invention, Virgil has in judgment; not that we are to think Homer wanted judgment, because Virgil has it in a more eminent degree, or that Virgil wanted invention, because Homer possessed a larger share of it; each of these great authors had more of both than perhaps any man besides, and are only said to have less in comparison with one another. Homer was the greatest genius, Virgil the better artist. In one we most admire the man, in the other the work; Homer hurries and transports us with commanding impetuosity, Virgil leads us with an attractive majesty; Homer scatters with a generous profusion, Virgil bestows with a careful magnificence; Homer, like the Nile, pours out his riches with a boundless overflow; Virgil, like a river in its banks, with a gentle and constant stream.—Pope.

We Stood Beside the Sapphire Sea

We stood beside the sapphire sea,
Behind us was the wooded range
That brooded in the sunset's gold
O'er faerie lore, the warm winds
brought;
From many a field and laughing wold,
Where men and women lived and
wrought.
The warm wind's breath soon hushed
to rest,
And salt sea-scents spread far and
wide.
A white bird called from out the west
Whence purpling shadows came to
bide,
And softly steal round stock and stone
With dearest touch enfolding all,
While still the low sweet undertone
From sea-caves seemed to rise and
fall.
And gold the strand on which we
stood,
That perfect eve beside the sea. . . .
—Dolce A. Cabot.

A Mixture of Gothic and Renaissance

The richly decorated timbered houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which are such a feature of many old German towns represent a style of architecture that for an air of combined picturesqueness and comfort has few equals. Their projecting upper stories and the elaborate character of their decoration give a unique effect to the streets and squares in which they stand. Time seems to have paused in some of these old towns and even the modern dress of the inhabitants sometimes appears out of place. Doublets and trunk hose, to go no farther back than that, would surely seem more suitable wear for the citizen of these ancient towns.

Halberstadt is just such a town. The antiquarian and the lover of the picturesque may alike spend happy hours in admiring the fine old houses which line its streets and market places. Its Rathaus, indeed, dates back to the fourteenth century, but the zeal of the builders of the Renaissance period made them unable to refrain from making additions to the original building; hence the mixture of Gothic and Renaissance architecture displayed in it. Very striking, too, is the general effect of the old civic hall as it stands in the square, marking the division between the Fischmarkt and the Holzmars.

Halberstadt as a town is, it need not be said, far older than the periods mentioned. Indeed it was the seat of a bishop as far back as the ninth century, but it is for its late Gothic and its Renaissance architecture that it is now chiefly noteworthy; that is, if the beautiful view of the neighboring Harz Mountains be left out of account.

America! America!

This lovely land, this glorious liberty, these benign institutions, the dear purchase of our fathers, are ours; ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit. Generations past, and generations to come hold us responsible for this sacred trust. Our fathers, from behind, admonish us, with their paternal voices; posterity calls to us from out the bosom of the future; the world turns hither its solicitous eyes—all conjure us to act wisely, and faithfully, in the relation which we sustain. We can never, indeed, pay the debt which is upon us; but by virtue, by morality, by religion, by the cultivation of every good habit, we may hope to enjoy the blessing through our day, and to leave it unimpaired to our children. Let us feel deeply how much of what we are and what we possess, we owe to this liberty and to those institutions of government.

Nature has, indeed, given us a soil which yields bounteously to the hands of industry; the mighty and fruitful ocean is before us, and the skies over our heads, and health and vigor. But what are hands, and seas, and skies, to civilized man without society, without knowledge, without morals, without religious culture? And how can these be enjoyed in all their extent and all their excellence, but under the protection of wise institutions and a free government?

Fellow-citizens, there is not one of us here present who does not at this moment, and at every moment, experience in his own condition, and in the condition of those most near and dear to him, the influence and the benefit of these institutions. Let us then acknowledge the blessing; let us feel it deeply and powerfully; let us cherish a strong affection for it, and resolve to maintain and perpetuate it.

The striking attitude, too, in which we stand to the world around us, a topic to which I may allude too often and dwell too long, cannot be altogether omitted here. Neither individuals nor nations can perform their part well until they understand and feel its importance, and comprehend

Halberstadt Rathaus, Prussian Saxony

well and justly appreciate all the duties belonging to it. It is not to inflate national vanity, nor to swell a light and empty feeling of self-importance; but it is that we may judge justly of our situation, and of our own duties, that I earnestly urge this consideration of our position and character among the nations of the earth.

It cannot be denied, but by those who would dispute against the sun, that with America, and in America, a new era commences in human affairs. This era is distinguished by free representative governments, by entire religious liberty, by improved systems of national intercourse, by a newly awakened and an unconquerable spirit of free inquiry, and by a diffusion of knowledge through the community, such as has been before altogether unknown and unheard of. America, America, our country, our dear and native land, is inseparably connected, fast bound up, in fortune and fate, with these great interests. Let us contemplate, then, this connection which binds the prosperity of nations to our own; and let us manfully discharge all the duties which it imposes.—From a speech by Daniel Webster.

The Libyan Desert

The Libyan Desert had enjoyed its distinctive name from time immemorial. . . . It forms part of the great Sahara, which dominates North Africa, from the Atlantic to the Red Sea—a world in itself, although its characteristics are reproduced, almost within identical latitudes, in a deep-zone girdling the earth.

Where the Libyan Desert precisely begins, and where it ends, it would be difficult to determine; but, for our present purpose, and in accordance with scientific and other considerations that need not be specified, it may be said to begin at Mophara and to extend, past Siwa, to the oasis of Aujia, the nodal point of trans-Saharan caravans. From the shores of the Mediterranean it prevails far southward, in ever deepening desolation, until the higher and inhabited lands are reached. . . . I understand the popular idea of the desert to be: that it is uniformly a level expanse of sand over which caravans may wander in any direction, though there are no inhabitants and few wells. . . . This view of the Sahara is imperfect in many respects. The desert is not so yellow as it is painted. Its surface is diversified, molded even into mountains in some places, where there are inhabitants, caravans can pass over only a few well-known tracks, to leave which is to risk being engulfed by the sand; there are wells, few in number it is true, but water can in many places be tapped (particularly in wadis). . . . The roots of the bushes are of great value because they go on growing as the sand covers them. In England, a tree or plant has roots only as deep in the ground as its height above it. In the desert, roots extend to surprising depths. Thus Schweinfurth states that he has known a Tamarisk to have roots reaching one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, a fact which explains the appearance of vegetation in regions where there is practically no rain and apparently no water.

Graceful gazelles wander singly or in company from one patch of vegetation to another, from one water-hole to another. We saw a great many gazelles, and their sinuous trefoil track in the sand intersected our route in all directions; but, except on one occasion, we never surprised the vigilance of these timid creatures; usually we caught glimpses of them, flying from us in straight lines, miles away. . . .

Bird life was represented chiefly by the migrants, . . . a few flights of wild geese and one of quail. But occasionally a bird of gay plumage or a lost swallow, would crave our hospitality. —Silva White.

Away From the Current of the World

One hot, still summer day Hugh went far afield, and struck into a little piece of country that was new to him. He seemed to discern from the map that it must have once been a large, low island almost entirely surrounded by marshes; and this turned out to be the case. It was approached along a high causeway crossing the fen, with rich black land on either hand. No highroad led through or out of the village, nothing but grass tracks and drift ways. The place consisted of a small hamlet, with an old church and two or three farmhouses of some size and antiquity; it was all finely timbered with an abundance of ancient elm-trees everywhere; they stood that afternoon absolutely still and motionless, with the sun hot on their towering heads; and Hugh remembered how, long ago, as a boy at school he used to watch out of the windows of a stuffy classroom, the great elms of the school close rising just thus in the warm summer air, while his thoughts wandered from the dull lesson into a region of delighted, irrevocable reverie.

Today he sat for a long time in the little churchyard, the bees humming about the limes with a soft musical note, that rose and fell with a lazy cadence, while doves hidden somewhere in the elms lent as it were a voice to the trees. That soft note seemed to him to come from a spring of measureless content; it seemed like the calling of the spirit of summer, brooding in indolent joy and innocent satisfaction over the long, sweet hours of sunshine, while the day stood still to listen. Hugh resigned himself luxuriously to the soft influences of the place, and felt that for a short space he need neither look backward nor forward, but simply float with the golden hour.

At last he bestirred himself, realizing that he had yet far to go. It was now cold and fresh, and the shadows on the trees lay long across the grass. Hugh struck down on the fen and walked for a long time in the solitary fields, by a dike, passing a big ancient farm that lay very peacefully among its wide pastures.

The thought of the happy, quiet-minded people that might be living there, leading their simple lives, so little affected by the current of the world, brought much peace into Hugh's mind. It seemed to him a happy, beautiful thing, with something ancient and tranquil about it. It was utterly remote from ambition and adventure, and even from intellectual excitement. . . .

While he thus mused, walking swiftly, the day darkened about him, drawing the color out of field and tree. The tides of the sky thickened, and set to a deep enameled green, and a star came out above the tree tops. Now and then he passed through currents of cool air that streamed out of the low wooded valleys, rich with the fragrance of copse and dingle. An owl fluted sweetly in a little holt, and was answered by another far up the hill. He heard in the breeze, now loud, now low, the far-off motions of the wheels of some cart rumbling blithely homeward. All else was still. At last he came out on the top of the wolds; the road stretched before him, a pale ribbon among dusky fields; and the lights of the distant village pierced through the darker gloom of sheltering trees.—A. C. Benson in "Beside Still Waters."

Sunrise

She struggled to a certain hilltop and saw before her the silent in-flood of the day. Out of the east it welled and whitened; the darkness trembled into light; and the stars were extinguished like the street lamps of a human city. The whiteness brightened into silver, the silver warmed to gold, the gold kindled into pure and living fire; and the face of the east was barred with elemental scarlet.—R. L. Stevenson.

The Only Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ASK the average man for a definition of substance, and he will take cognizance of the evidence of the senses and answer, without circumlocution, that it is the material of which anything is made or constituted. Press the inquiry, and he will admit that what he calls substance is capable of all manner of discord; but, as mortal man seems to himself to be substance, and all the material things with which he occupies himself appear to him to be likewise substantial, notwithstanding all the possibilities of dissolution and decay, matter is the only substance he acknowledges, while Spirit seems impalpable and evanescent, if not inconsequential. Pursuing the question from the basis of materiality, what does one suppose Solomon meant in that lofty personification where he causes Wisdom to say, "I lead in the way of righteousness, in the midst of the paths of judgment; that I may cause those that love me to inherit substance; and I will fill their treasures?" Can wisdom, which is a wholly spiritual quality of Mind, be engaged in the purpose of enabling mortals to accumulate a superabundance of material substance? Are not all mortals in need of revising their views and learning that the substance which wisdom enables a man to receive is a spiritual reality quite the opposite of anything the material senses perceive, because it is an expression of divine Principle?

The fact that the material senses dispute the actuality of spiritual substance, superior to discord and decay, does not disprove the divine nature of substance; it illustrates the fallibility of finite material sense. Upon the declaration that Mind, not matter, is substance, Christian Science joins issue with mortal mind, and its position is proved to be correct in the "signs following": the understanding of this truth, "Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 278 of Science and Health, "is the only substance and consciousness recognized by divine Science. The material senses oppose this, but there are no material senses, for matter has no mind. In Spirit there is no matter, even as in Truth there is no error, and in good no evil. It is a false supposition, the notion that there is real substance-matter, the opposite of Spirit. Spirit, God, is infinite, all. Spirit can have no opposite."

When a man admits and understands that wisdom, or the knowledge of Truth, reveals the indestructible substance of real being, he begins to see how he can observe the admonition, also from Proverbs, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of all thine increase: so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." If God, or Mind, is the only real substance, it would be obviously impossible to honor Him with matter, with what He does not know. Immortal spiritual man, as the image and likeness of God, is as substantial and real, in quality, as is the divine Principle which he reflects.

There are not, then, in reality, two kinds of substance. Matter, which is falsely supposed to be substance, has, in fact, no inherent reality, but is simply the subjective condition of mortal mind, which is itself a counterfeit of divine Mind, and matter is therefore an unsubstantial unreality. It is just this false sense of substance and intelligence that hides the infinitude of Mind, and prevents the demonstration of man's likeness to Spirit. As a man begins to perceive that all that spiritual man is and has comes from God, man's divine Principle, this more spiritual conception brings him nearer to the eternal realization of unlimited spiritual substance, and lessens for him, in the same ratio, the mortal belief and experience of limitation. Thus he honors God in his spiritual conception of substance, and the abundance of harmony which comes into his experience is the fruit of his diviner ideal. He depends less upon the objects of sense, for he knows that they are impermanent images of mortal mind and subject to the fluctuations of material belief. This is surely what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes, on page 311 of Science and Health, "The objects cognized by the physical senses have not the reality of substance. They are only what mortal belief calls them. Matter, sin, and mortality lose all supposed consciousness or claim to life or existence, as mortals lay off a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence. But the spiritual, eternal man is not touched by these phases of mortality."

One effect upon the human being of this change from belief in material substance to the understanding that Spirit is the only substance is that he loses his ambition to accumulate merely material wealth, and at the same time parts with his fear of limitation. He proceeds to base his realization of supply on the fact that in reality all that exists is God or Principle, the only true substance, and man as God's spiritual reflection; and in proportion to his realization of this truth, he comes out of mortal leanness—whether that is represented by material surfeit or want—and reflects a purer likeness of spiritual substance, which will be expressed in an increased power to do good and to heal the sufferings of humanity. The overcoming of the fear of material conditions also destroys the fear of disease, as an error of mortal mind, for health is discerned as a state of spiritual-mindedness, a reflection of immortal substance, not a condition of physique. Laws of matter are no longer regarded as inalterable or insurmountable, when it is understood that matter exists only as an image in false mortal mind, and therefore has no laws. Jesus the Christ knew that law is spiritual, and he consequently proved that there was no opposite material substance or law, when he walked upon the wave, turned the water into wine, healed the sick, and raised the dead. He taught, moreover, that this spiritual understanding was attainable and applicable by any man who would turn from the belief that life, substance, and intelligence can be material. He illustrated in his practice what Mrs. Eddy so clearly explains when she writes on page 369 of Science and Health, "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave. All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence."

tion of immortal substance, not a condition of physique. Laws of matter are no longer regarded as inalterable or insurmountable, when it is understood that matter exists only as an image in false mortal mind, and therefore has no laws. Jesus the Christ knew that law is spiritual, and he consequently proved that there was no opposite material substance or law, when he walked upon the wave, turned the water into wine, healed the sick, and raised the dead. He taught, moreover, that this spiritual understanding was attainable and applicable by any man who would turn from the belief that life, substance, and intelligence can be material. He illustrated in his practice what Mrs. Eddy so clearly explains when she writes on page 369 of Science and Health, "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave. All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence."

Lord John Russell

During the years of my uncle's retirement I was much more in his company than had been possible when I was a schoolboy and he was Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister. Pembroke Lodge became to me a second home; and I have no happier memory than of hours spent there by the side of one who had played bat, trap and ball with Charles Fox; had been traveling companion of Lord Holland; had corresponded with Tom Moore, debated with Francis Jeffrey, and dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticized the acting of Mrs. Siddons; had conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and had ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras.—G. W. E. Russell.

Cock-Crow Song

In the eastern quarter dawn breaks,
The stars flicker pale,
The morning cock at Ju-nan mounts
The wall and crows:
The songs are over, the clock run
down, but still the feast is set.
The moon grows dim and the stars are
few; morning has come to the
world.
At a thousand gates and ten thousand
doors the fish-shaped keys turn;
Round the Palace and up by the
Castle, the crows and magpies are
flying.
—Chinese, first century B. C.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$1.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 1.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	.....
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	.....
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year, \$10.00 Six Months, \$5.50 Three Months, \$3.25 One Month, 75c Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

BOSTON: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 1515 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco, California.

CANADIAN: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including:

The Christian Science Journal, The Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science, The Herald of Christian Science.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919

EDITORIALS

Lawyers and the Liberal Trend

IT GOES without saying that lawyers occupy an important place in modern civilization. In the measure that civilization would not be civilization apart from law and order, the world turns increasingly to that class of professional men and women who, versed in the law through much study and experience, stand toward ordinary humanity in the relation of experts, to say what the law requires and allows, and how order may be legally maintained. That lawyers themselves are coming to appreciate their position more adequately is a fact to be noted. Not that they have ever been, any more than your veriest Bolshevik, lacking in a proper class consciousness. They have even been more alive than most professional classes, perhaps, to what their profession could properly claim from the community and to the distinctions which they might fairly enjoy. More than all this, however, the profession nowadays includes a rising proportion of members who recognize their responsibility, as lawyers, to make their special training and expertness subserve the public welfare. And it is this broader consideration that gives public interest to national gatherings of the members of this profession, such as the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, in Boston, in the first week of this coming September.

More than 1000 leading lawyers from all parts of the United States are expected at this meeting. Here they will take part in expert discussion of the problems relating to the administration of justice in this country and the practice of law. That these discussions are likely to have some bearing on the profound social and economic problems that have been forcing themselves upon public attention can hardly be doubted. It would certainly be regrettable if such a well-equipped and thoughtful body should come together for three days of discussion yet part without grappling with these problems and registering something akin to a crystallized opinion concerning them. For, as the members of this association who are planning the meeting say in their prospectus: "In a democratic country with a constitutional form of government, sane and orderly progress comes through remedial legislation and wise judicial decisions. The bar holds the strategic position from which it may either lead in such development, or block it."

Now this statement is particularly interesting as having been made in connection with these proposed discussions by the American Bar Association, if taken in conjunction with certain wise and far-sighted statements that have their source, likewise, in the legal profession itself; namely, in the person of Brooks Adams, Esq., through the medium of an article in the Yale Review for April. Discussing collective thinking as a factor in the development of the United States, Mr. Adams is led to deal with the courts and the lawyers. Seeking to define their effect upon national thought and thought-processes, he makes clear, even for the lay reader, just how the bar does, in fact, hold a "strategic position," and how it may either lead or obstruct "sane and orderly progress."

As illustrative of how strong has been the impress of the members of the bar, with their peculiar education and environment, upon the American system and institutions, he points to, the greatest constitutional lawyer that America has produced, John Marshall, and cites his famous opinion assuming the right of the judiciary to set aside statutes which, in the opinion of the court, conflicted with the Constitution, thus making the courts and not the Legislature the body which should determine how far the American people might go in shaping their own destiny. This ruling of 1803, Mr. Adams points out, though often attacked, is the law today. While the vested interests still cling to it, the writer sees it as fostering a growing discontent, and a conflict of classes of which the end is not yet determinable. Another decision in which Marshall was a chief factor was that of the Dartmouth College case in 1818, wherein it was laid down that an ordinary charter, by which a state confers upon a few individuals the power to act together for certain purposes, as a single person, in order to conduct business more advantageously than would otherwise be possible, is a contract within the meaning of the Constitution, which cannot be modified without the consent of the persons to whom it is granted. Since this decision, if allowed to stand, would have made private interests paramount, subordinating to them the interests of the public, it would have made it impossible for the public authority to modify any privileges, once accorded by a charter, no matter how unreasonable or detrimental they might prove to be, except by payment of ruinous damages. Within ten years, therefore, the theory of the "police power," invented by the judiciary of New York as a way out of the difficulty, assumed for the judiciary, as Mr. Adams puts it, "authority to suspend the Constitution, as interpreted in the Dartmouth College case, whenever in the judgment of the court the public exigencies demand that the Constitution should be so suspended."

The effect of Mr. Adams' article is to show that while this influence of the legal profession through court decisions has a cumulative power, it can be properly countered only by such education of the rank and file of the people as will enable them to think as a Nation and to act as a Nation. Thus, the degree to which the United States is able to develop intelligent collective thinking is the measure of the efficacy of the American form of government to maintain the interest of the people against the growing influence of the vested interests. Individual American citizens must learn that their individual welfare is to be sought in the welfare of all, but they must understand also that their individual welfare is already menaced by dangers that can be averted only through conscious individual effort to promote the welfare of all. The American system truly is facing a time of supreme test. In such a testing time, for such a system, when the

world is advancing into a new era of liberalism, it is worth noting that an important association of members of the bar sees clearly that its membership is strategically placed, to lead the movement for sane and orderly progress, or to block it.

A United China

THE one bright spot in the Shantung issue, from the Chinese point of view, must surely be the fact that, in the face of the common menace from Japan, north and south appear to be about to compose their protracted differences and thus present a united front on an issue which, above all others, concerns the Nation as a whole. For some time past, in spite of many setbacks, the situation between the two has been steadily improving. True, the long-drawn-out conference at Shanghai broke up recently without reaching any decision, but to those who were really acquainted with the situation the break was clearly only of a very temporary nature, and it was quite evident, both in Peking and in Canton, that nothing could prevent the ultimate coming together of the two factions.

As a matter of fact, their disjunction has always been more apparent than real. One of the most remarkable features about China is the extraordinary looseness of the national bond, and the ease with which the country has always managed to get along with the minimum of interference from the central government. China is, of course, well recognized as one of the most naturally self-governing of countries. The system of corporate responsibility for the good behavior of individuals permeates the whole social life of the country from the highest to the humblest, and results in an enforcement of law and custom everywhere quite remarkable. The effect of this is, that it is perfectly possible to set up separate governments in various provinces or collections of provinces without such action involving any revolutionary changes.

As to the actual disagreement between the north and the south, it is, in its present form, a relic of the early revolutionary days, although, as a matter of fact, it probably antedates the revolution by many centuries. The south, led by Canton, the home par excellence of western ideas in China, has latterly been very impatient of what it is pleased to regard as the conservatism and uncertain democracy of the north. It was the south that stood like a rock, two years ago, when the notorious attempt, secretly engineered by Japan, was made to restore the monarchy, and it has always been in the south especially that evidence has been forthcoming of the attachment of the people to republican ideals. North and south, however, for some time past, have been laboring steadily toward a national consciousness. The entry of China into the great war on the side of the Allies two years ago, and the first rumbles of the coming storm concerning Shantung, last January, were definite milestones along the road to unity; and now the Shantung settlement bids fair to complete that reunion which Japan has done so much to thwart. "Are north and south united on the Shantung issue?" one of the delegates from South China to the Peace Conference was asked recently, and, without a moment's hesitation, he replied, very definitely, in the affirmative. "Absolutely," he said. "So far as Shantung is concerned north and south are united. Practically identical instructions came from the Peking and Canton governments to the United Chinese representatives in Paris not to sign the treaty with Germany without reservation. The delegation has members from both north and south. China must now set her house in order and face the Shantung issue squarely." In the eyes of the wide-awake Japanese statesman, the Shantung issue must, surely, already be taking shape as a boomerang.

The World-Wide Call for Wood

WHAT the people of the United States could accomplish if every person having an interest in land would intelligently and persistently raise the trees which his land could conveniently allow space for, has never been measured, unless, indeed, negatively, through the obvious waste of tree opportunities everywhere. But the time is at hand when trees will have an almost astounding value. Naturally, it is on account of the war. The war used so much lumber, and destroyed so much wooden construction of all kinds, that the replacements alone will draw heavily and noticeably upon the remaining timber supplies everywhere. Probably Finland, Sweden, and Norway can respond to this demand, as well as the United States. But no general confidence exists that the forests of Germany and Russia can be counted on for much of the wood that will be needed in Belgium, France, and Italy. Canada's forests will doubtless be drawn upon by England. Thus it appears that a heavy and unwonted draft to meet the demand of the continental Allies will fall upon the timber lands of the United States.

It would be folly to throw open the American supply to indiscriminate use, however, especially when any such free-handed and improvident method is unnecessary. Yet this unusual need must be met, and met in such fashion that the normal increase in demand for lumber for domestic uses, in particular for the highly important purposes of solving the housing problem, shall be taken care of readily and without burdensome exactions.

What is to be done? Obviously the Nation must determine upon a comprehensive and efficacious forest policy, and it must do it without delay. Every state should be behind that policy, and national and state governments should go further than they have ever gone to bring the matter to the active attention of business and industrial communities everywhere. Industries that use wood are innumerable. Not only those for which wood forms the chief material of their output, but those which depend upon it for some auxiliary purpose, if nothing more than for packing and shipment, have a definite interest in this timber situation. Not one of them can properly afford not to get behind the government in support of a policy that shall use the timber possibilities of the country, instead of wasting or neglecting them. There are forestry officials enough; there are experts enough. They know, and have long been free to say, what is needed. Well-informed writers have long been setting forth the situa-

tion in magazines and newspapers, and a wealth of information is at this moment available in official government reports.

The need of the hour is to overcome the inertia that has always operated to keep the adequate handling of the forest situation in this country behind the actual requirements. There is no need for the government to do everything, or to own everything, or to take over everything, that has to do with the production and marketing of trees suitable for lumber. But government should become an active and regulative factor in both the raising and marketing processes. Government has few opportunities opened to it by the need for reconstruction after war's havoc that are likely to test its efficacy in dealing with a problem; that is too wide-ranging for mere private handling, like this one for meeting the world-wide demand for wood.

Canada and Profiteering

IN THE courageous and drastic measures taken by the Canadian Parliament to deal with the pressing question of the high cost of living, Canada has, once again, set an example which might be followed with profit in other countries. Not only is the committee recently appointed by the House to inquire into the question, laying itself out to investigate the problem with the utmost thoroughness, forming subsidiary committees in all the important towns, but the Board of Commerce established permanently to take charge of the matter has been endowed with most far-reaching powers. Thus discussing the question in the House of Commons, recently, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of Interior, pointed out that the new board would be similar in its powers to those of the railway commissions. Rules would be laid down for the control of combines, the establishment of fair prices, and so forth, and, once the rules and regulations had been made, a breach of any order made by the board would constitute an offense and would be punishable.

Meanwhile, the investigating committee has already got down to work, and the most complete investigation is under way with a view to ascertaining the base cost to the importer or manufacturer of such staple articles as boots and shoes, ordinary articles of clothes, meats and meat products, flour and cereals, coal, milk, and bread. Then the average rental for houses of the so-called working classes, the average rate of bank interest on commercial paper, and the ultimate retail prices charged in ordinary retail stores to the consumers are all subjects of investigation. The object, of course, is to find out the "spread" between the original producer of common necessities and the prices charged to the consumer. Once these facts are thoroughly ascertained, the question of fixing a fair price ought not to present any more serious difficulties than was the case during the war. The experience of the war, moreover, was that the fixing of the rate of profit allowable, as in the case of the packers, for instance, however it might be inveigled against when first established, was ultimately acquiesced in with something more than a good grace. Of course, the enormous turnovers in the export trade brought about by war conditions produced huge returns from the 11 per cent rate. But when this rate is contrasted with the 80 per cent profit which had obtained in one notorious case before the trade was regulated, it is seen how drastically the government order-in-council resulted in curtailing the packers' profit and in reducing the cost to the consumer.

The whole question is indeed one which calls for the most courageous handling. Those who know anything about Labor are well aware that the first amongst the causes of discontent is the conviction, or even suspicion, by the workman that he is being exploited. The workman of Canada, as of Britain and other countries, showed himself ready at all times during the war to make the most colossal sacrifices just so long as it was clear to him that the results of these sacrifices were going to the aid of his country, and not into the pockets of the manufacturer. So it is today with the high cost of living. The prime cause of resentment everywhere is the conviction, not only of the workman but of all sections of the community, that the inflation is very largely an artificial one, due to that wholesale profiteering, in many instances by manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, with which the authorities in Ottawa are at last grappling.

The New Provost

THE provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is a great man, not only in his own city and country, but generally throughout the world of learning and throughout that much greater world which echoes the saying of a famous English writer, "What reverence is there in the word 'scholar'?" His office is in several ways unique. As Stephen Gwynn, one of Trinity's most talented sons, points out, Trinity is university as well as college, and its chief, as permanent head of the university, holds a position which has no counterpart at either of the great English residential universities. He is, in this way, more important than any individual at either Oxford or Cambridge. The Provost of Trinity has many claims to be regarded, after the Lord Mayor, as Dublin's first citizen. And so it occasioned no surprise to those who know Trinity, when the announcement was made, recently, that John Henry Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin, had accepted the offer of the office from the government, and would thus succeed Dr. Mahaffy in the Provost's House.

Thus Dr. Bernard, who, ever since he entered Trinity as a scholar just forty years ago, has never been very far from the great cobbler-paved quadrangle, returns to occupy the highest position his college and university has to give him. And Trinity men, in the years to come, will be familiar with the "tall slim figure" of the new provost, as the Trinity men of an older generation were familiar with the "tall slim figure" of Archbishop King's lecturer. That, of course, was in the 90s of last century, and the early years of the present one. For it was in the year 1902 that Dr. Bernard accepted the historic office of Dean of St. Patrick's. Then, in 1911, he became Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; in 1915, Archbishop of Dublin, and now he is back again as Provost.

As provost Dr. Bernard will not lecture, and therein

the junior and senior freshmen and the junior and senior sophisters of an older generation have something wherein to glory over the undergraduate of today. Not that the undergraduate of Trinity was ever more devoted to lectures than the undergraduate of any other university. But there was always something about "Bernard's lectures" which was peculiarly satisfying. True, he was wont to tell the same stories in the same gravely humorous way to successive classes of students, but each class, having been warned beforehand by members of an earlier class, found expectation better than surprise, and when the looked-for story came, in due course, they genuinely rejoiced in the hearing of it. But there was much more in "Bernard's lectures" than the telling of stories; indeed, the stories came but seldom, and those students who went down from his classes did so with a curiously deep regard for the subject dealt with.

For there is something peculiarly, one had almost said piquant, about Dr. Bernard's scholarship, just as there was about the scholarship of Dr. Mahaffy. A great mathematician, a great student of philosophy, a great authority on Biblical Greek, these are only some of his many achievements. In addition, he has shown himself, through many years, an able administrator, whilst more than one prominent man has paid warm tribute to his statesmanship, as displayed in the much discussed Irish Convention of two years ago. Trinity men the world over will surely welcome Dr. Bernard to the house with the big gates.

Notes and Comments

BETHUNE, in the very heart of the war area in the north of France, has been a good deal heard of, of late years, but has anyone remembered its claim to fame as the native place of Dr. Buridan, professor of philosophy at the University of Paris in the first half of the fourteenth century? Nobody did remember it, it can pretty safely be asserted, and nobody would have remembered it but for the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Guildhall recently, referred to Buridan's Ass. This particular ass is supposed placed in the unfortunate and perplexing position of, being both hungry and thirsty, having to choose between a bundle of hay and a bucket of water placed at equal distances to each side of him. The argument was intended to show the powerlessness of will in the face of two equally balanced motives. No ass was ever placed in such a position, it is good to know, and in fairness to Dr. Buridan it must be said that the argument is not to be found in his writings. It was probably a joke made at the expense of his doctrine.

EVERY day or two some little thing, if not a big one, shows that a more intimate relationship than formerly with the rest of the world leaves its impress on the manners and customs of the United States. For instance, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, will soon take his place in the United States delegation at the Peace Conference, with the title of Undersecretary of State. As counselor of the department, Mr. Polk was the first assistant to the secretary, but it was found that foreign chancelleries do not attach the importance to the title of counselor that they do to that of undersecretary, with which they are familiar. Hence Congress recently created the title of undersecretary, and Europe is expected to, and doubtless will, accept the bearer of it as speaking with full authority in the absence of Mr. Lansing.

ONE would have to think long and hard to find a greater contrast than that between the latest group of little figures made by Frederic Blaschke to illustrate life in remote parts of the world and the visitors who come to look at it as represented in the New York Museum of Natural History. Mr. Blaschke's latest group, created from photographs, life casts, and other material gathered by the museum's Congo expedition of 1909-15, shows a camp of African "pygmies" on the Belgian Congo; one sees the return of a huntsman, with an antelope on his back, to his beehive-shaped home and "pygmy" family, and gets a glimpse of the way a family of the most primitive people in all Africa really lives. The African "pygmies," however, are not actually so small as they sound, ranging from four feet to about five and three-quarters on their habitually bare feet. One wonders what they would think of a realistic group of models showing the New York head of a family coming home from a day's work.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE is returning to England with a good story. He told it, before going east, to the New York correspondent of The Evening Standard. While in Canada he was watched by a small boy who had heard somebody say Mr. Maude was an actor. The boy said nothing for a long while, but, finally, timidly asked Mr. Maude whether he liked his hard work. Mr. Maude said he did, whereupon the boy said he thought he must get very tired. "Why?" asked Mr. Maude. "Because I shouldn't think you would like hanging by your feet so often. I only see'd one actor, and he looked tired after he'd done his stunt at the circus."

AN odd and unexpected embassy arrived in the United States, the other day, when a royal mission from Abyssinia appeared in New York and was properly, if rather informally, received by a representative of the government who happened to be in that city on other business. The members of the Abyssinian mission, impressive in long white robes, declared that they came to congratulate the American people on winning the war; and, pleased as they were to be congratulated, the American people, as reflected by the opinion of some of their newspapers, were much surprised. The visit, says one editor, seems to have been made in the same spirit that led the Queen of Sheba to set forth from Abyssinia, a long time ago, to visit Solomon; she had heard of the glory and the power of Solomon, and came to see if it were all true. Meantime one is reminded that Abyssinia is an ancient nation that has marvelously survived, even from the time of the Queen of Sheba, and that "ancient Africa, and a primitively civilized Africa, is still on the map."